THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR THROUGH THE WORLD.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR THROUGH THE WORLD;

CONTAINING

I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent, and Divisions; their Rivers, Air, Soil, chief Cities, &c.

II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns, and Volcano's; of Medicinal and other singular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c.

III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other public Calamities, which have, at different Times, visited the Inhabitants.

IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.

V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.

VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.

Illustrated and embellished with Copper Plates.

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SECT. VI.

Curious remains of Antiquity in Great Britain *and* Ireland. *Remarkable Laws, Cuſtoms and Traditions of the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Iſles; with a ſummary View of the moſt extraordinary Revolutions among them.*

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE principal remain of Roman antiquity in Britain is a wall, which runs the whole breadth of the iſland, through the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland, and extends for above eighty miles, from that part of the Iriſh Sea, called the Solway-Frith, on the weſt, to the German ocean at the mouth of the Tyne, on the eaſt. It was called by the Romans, who built it as a barrier againſt

the incurſions of the North Britons, *Vallum Barbaricum. Prætentura*, and *Cluſura*, and in after-times by the Saxons, the Picts Wall.

North of this wall, the Emperor Adrian firſt began a fence, built in the manner of a mural hedge, with large ſtakes driven deep into the ground, and wreathed together with wattles, and thence called Adrian's wall. It was faced with earth and turf, and fortified on the north with a deep ditch. It was repaired by the Emperor Severus, in the year 123, and ſtrengthened with ſeveral ſtone fortreſſes, and turrets, near enough to communicate an alarm one to another, by ſound of trumpet.

The Romans being called from Britain, for the defence of Gaul, the North Britons broke in upon Adrian's wall, and, in repeated inroads, greatly haraſſed the Roman province. Upon this, the South Britons applied to Rome for aſſiſtance, and a legion was ſent over to them, which drove the enemy back to their own country: but as the Romans, at this time, had full employment for their troops elſewhere, it became neceſſary for them to enable the South Britons to defend themſelves for the future; they therefore aſſiſted them to build a wall of ſtone, eight feet broad, and twelve feet high, nearly parallel to Adrian's wall. This wall was compleated under the direction of Ælius the Roman general, about the year 430; and the tracts of it, with the foundations of the towers or little caſtles, called Caſtle Steeds, placed

placed at the diſtance of a mile one from another, and the little fortified towns on the inſide, called Cheſters, are ſtill viſible.

The remains of this wall are eaſily traced, though in moſt places the foundation only is diſcernable, with the trench before it on the north, and ſome of the little towers, or mile caſtles, on the ſouth; the ſtones having been taken away. About ten miles eaſt of Carliſle, it runs up a pretty high hill, and proceeds two miles through incloſed ground, where the middle part of it between the two faces is ſtill ſtanding; from hence to its croſſing the river Irthing, where it enters Northumberland, the greateſt part of it runs through a large waſte, where it remains entire to the height of five feet in ſome places, and in others to the height of eight feet. From Irthington moor, near the river Irthing, the traces of the ſtone wall and the old wall of earth, are both viſible, and continue the ſame rout parallel to each other, at the diſtance of about one hundred yards, to Newcaſtle upon Tyne. From Thirlewall Caſtle, not far eaſtward of the river Irthing, the wall is continued over a range of rugged, naked, and ſteep rocks, that extends about nine miles; and it is built in ſome places not more than ſix feet from the precipice, and in none more than twenty-four feet. The higheſt part of it, that is now ſtanding between Carliſle and Newcaſtle, is about half a mile from Thirlewall Bankhead, near Thirlewall Caſtle, where it is nine feet high; and at this

place are the veſtiges of a Roman city, ſurrounded by a deep trench. At a place called the Cheſters, two miles eaſt from Thirlewall Bankhead, are the ruins of another Roman city. At Little Cheſters, three miles further eaſt, and at the diſtance of a mile ſouth of the wall, are the ruins of a third; and at Houſeſteeds thoſe of a fourth, which is the largeſt of any along the wall. Great numbers of Roman altars, images, and coins have been dug up here. At Seavenſhale, on the north ſide of the wall, are ſtill to be ſeen the greateſt part of a Roman Caſtle, curiouſly vaulted underneath. At Carrow-brough, about a mile and a half from Seavenſhale, are the traces of another Roman city, ſurrounded by a wall. At Portgate are the ruins of antient buildings, and a ſquare tower is ſtill ſtanding, which is converted to a dwelling houſe.

Before the wall on the north there is a deep broad ditch, as before the mud-wall, except between Thirlewall Bankhead and Seavenſhale, where it is ſufficiently ſecured by the ſteepneſs of the rocks, on which it is built: the ditch is in moſt places thirty-ſix feet broad, and in none leſs than five feet deep. The remains of this wall ſerve at preſent either as a hedge, between paſture, corn, and meadow grounds, or to diſtinguiſh different poſſeſſions; and a great number of houſes, and, in ſome places, whole towns, have been built over its foundations. A military ſtone cauſey ſeems to have run at twenty or thirty yards diſtance on the

ſouth

ſouth ſide, which, between Portgate and Carrow, a village eaſtward of Seavenſhale, is but little decayed.

In the Picts Wall have been found pieces of tubes or pipes, which are ſuppoſed to have been uſed as trumpets, and to have been artfully laid in the wall, between each caſtle or tower, for giving the quickeſt notice of the approach of the enemy: ſo that any matter of moment could be communicated from ſea to ſea in an hour. In the rubbiſh of this wall was found ſome time ago an image of braſs, about half a foot long, ſuppoſed to be the image of the God Terminus, which the Romans uſed to lay in the foundation of their boundary. Along this wall have been found, at different times, many other remains of Roman antiquity, as coins, images, ſtatues, altars, and other inſcribed ſtones too numerous to be mentioned here.

The principal military ways of the Romans in this iſland are thoſe now called Watling-ſtreet, Ikenild-ſtreet, Stone-ſtreet, and the Foſſe-way, which are viſible in many parts of South Britain, on which moſt of the Roman Cities and Stations ſtood, and conſequently moſt of the remains of Roman antiquity found in Britain have been diſcovered.

At Tilbury Fort in Eſſex theſe four ways croſſed each other.

Beſides the principal ways, there are in this iſland many remains of vicinal ways, or ſuch as were called by the Romans *Chemini minores.*

Ikenild-ſtret extends from the mouth of the river Tyne, at the eaſtern extremity of the Picts wall, to the city of St. David's in Wales. The remains of it may be ſeen near the city of Durham; it enters Oxfordſhire out of Buckinghamſhire, at a village called Chinner, ſouth-eaſt of Thame; and running ſouth-weſt, paſſes the river Thames into Berkſhire, at Goring, between Reading and Wallingford.

It is viſible along the weſt ſide of the ſouthermoſt parts of Cambridgeſhire, paſſing by Huntington, through Caxton, to Royſton. Both Ikenild-ſtreet and Watling-ſtreet may be traced through Staffordſhire. Ikenild-ſtreet enters Staffordſhire at Streeton, near Tutbury, and, running ſouth-weſt, croſſes Watling-ſtreet about a mile ſouth of Litchfield, and paſſes into Warwickſhire, at Handſworth near Birmingham.

Watling-ſtreet croſſes the river Tame out of Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Warwickſhire, into Staffordſhire at Falkeſley bridge near Tamworth, and, running weſtward, paſſes into Shropſhire, near Brewood. It enters Shropſhire at a village called Boningale; from thence it paſſes north-weſt to Wellington; and from Wellington ſouth-weſt through Wroxeter, where it is very entire; and, being ſtraight and raiſed a conſiderable height above the level of

the ſoil, may be ſeen from thence to the extent of ten or fifteen miles both ſouthward and northward: it croſſes the Severn at a place called Wroxeter Ford, and runs ſouthward through Shropſhire into Herefordſhire; and from thence to Cardigan the county town of Cardiganſhire in Wales, about which it is viſible; and between Errick-ſtone to Maul's Mire in Lanerkſhire, in North Britain, it is viſible for ſeveral miles.

This road runs over Hampſtead-heath, north of London, in its direction from Old Verulam in Hertfordſhire. It is viſible at Edgware near London, and about Dover in Kent.

Stone-ſtreet is viſible in many parts of Surry; it paſſes through the church-yard of Darking, and is plainly traced from thence, for more than two miles ſouth of Okeley. It conſiſts chiefly of flint ſtones and pebbles, and is near thirty feet broad, and five feet deep. Out of Surry it paſſes through Suſſex to Arundel; and at Billinghurſt, there are noble remains of it; it is alſo viſible from Hithe in Kent to the city of Canterbury.

The Foſſe-way may be traced through great part of Nottinghamſhire, which it enters from Leiceſterſhire at Willoughby on the Would; whence it paſſes, in a direction north-eaſt, by Bingham and Newark, into Lincolnſhire. It is alſo eaſily traced in many parts of Wiltſhire, and in ſome places is very plain and entire, and

ex-

exhibits ſome conſiderable remains of Roman antiquity. It enters Wiltſhire out of Glocester-ſhire, at Kemble, north-eaſt of Malmeſbury; and running ſouth-weſt, paſſes into Somerſet-ſhire, at the Shire Stones, where the counties of Gloceſter, Somerſet, and Wilts meet, north-eaſt of the city of Bath.

Along the Picts Wall have been found more memorials of funerals and battles, and other antiquities, than in any other part of the iſland. Beſides the Picts Wall, which was the barrier of the Roman province in Britain to the north, the ſhore, near the weſtern extremity of the wall, appears to have been fortified by the Romans, in all places convenient for landing, by the ruins of their work, which are ſtill remaining. There are many vaults, foundations of antient buildings, and caverns called Picts holes.

Many inſcribed ſtones have been found here, particularly ſtone altars. Not far from White-haven in Cumberland, near the coaſt, are ſome venerable remains of an antient building, called Hoy Caſtle. Near Cockermouth, in the ſame county, ſtands Pap Caſtle, which appears to be a Roman building. Images of various kinds, Equeſtrian ſtatues, eagles, lions, and many other remains of antiquity are ſtill dug up along the Picts Wall, wherever the ground is opened.

The city of Carliſle, which ſtands upon the Picts Wall, was the Luguvallum and Carleolum of the Romans. In this place was diſcovered

a Roman Triclinium, or dining room, built of ſtone, and arched over, in ſuch a manner, that it could not be deſtroyed even by fire. On the front of it was this inſcription, MARTI VICTORI; a large altar of red ſtone was dug up with this inſcription in very fair characters, DEO MARTI BELATVCADRO, which ſhews it to have been dedicated to Belus, or ſome other local deity, worſhipped by the Roman legions, that were quartered here; and by another inſcription in beautiful characters, it appears that the ſixth legion was quartered in this place.

At Burd Oſwald, upon the Picts wall, was found a fair votive altar inſcribed to the goddeſs Nymph of the Brigantes, and erected for the health of the empreſs Plautilla, the wife of M. Aurelius Antoninus Severus, and the whole imperial family, by M. Cocceius Nigrinus, treaſurer to the Emperor, when Lætus was a ſecond time Conſul. The name Brigantes is that by which Ptolemy calls the antient inhabitants of Cumberland, Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham, Weſtmoreland, and ſome of the neighbouring counties of Scotland.

On the borders of Northumberland are the remains of a large city, called Whitley Caſtle, which has evident marks of great antiquity. It ſeems to have been fortified with four ramparts on the north ſide, and by one and an half on the weſt; and by a long inſcription found in this place, it appears that the third cohort of the

the Nervii built a temple in it to Antoninus, the Emperor, ſon of Severus.

On the weſt ſide of Houſe-ſteeds, upon the Picts wall, there was diſcovered, under a heap of rubbiſh, a ſquare room, ſtrongly vaulted at top, and paved with large ſquare ſtones; and under this a lower room, the roof of which was ſupported by rows of ſquare pillars, about half a yard high.

At Water Crook, near Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, is an old ſquare Roman fort, the banks and ditches of which are ſtill viſible; and here have been found many remains of Roman antiquities. At Levens, ſouth of Kendal, are the ruins of an antient round building, called Kirkshead, which is ſaid to have been a temple dedicated to Diana; and at Ambleſide, in the ſame county, are the ruins of an antient city, with ſome remains of a fort, 660 feet in length, and 400 in breadth, ſurrounded by a ditch and rampart, which appears to have been a Roman work, by the urns, glaſs vials, Roman coins, and medals of gold, ſilver, and copper, found here.

The city of York was the capital city of the Brigantes, and is therefore by Ptolemy called Brigantium: but it was more generally known among the Romans by the name of Eboracum. From the following inſcription upon the reverſe of the emperor Severus's coins, it appears that this was a Roman colony, in which the ſixth legion,

legion, called Victrix, ſent from Germany into Britain by the emperor Adrian, was in garriſon: COL EBORACVM LEG. VI. VICTRIX. Here alſo was found a Roman brick inſcribed as follows: LEG. IX. VIC. And a ſtone altar dedicated to the Genius of the place, with this inſcription: GENIO LOCI FELICITER; and ſeveral other altars and ſtone monuments have been dug up here with Roman inſcriptions.

The emperor Severus reſided a conſiderable time in this city; and dying here, his aſhes were carried from hence to Rome in a golden urn. Conſtantius Chlorus died at York; and it is ſaid, that in a vault belonging to a little chapel in this city, in which Conſtantius was thought to have been buried, a lamp was found burning about the time of the diſſolution of monaſteries.

At Almonbury, near Huthersfield, are the ruins of a Roman work, conſiſting of ſome remains of a ſtone caſtle and ramparts, with a triple fortification ſtill viſible, and generally ſuppoſed to have been the Cambodunum of the Romans.

Upon a moor near a village called Addle, not far from Otley, in the ſame county, were diſcovered, in 1702, the ruins of a Roman town, conſiſting of a large ſtone aqueduct, ſeveral urns, ſtatues, and ſepulchral monuments: in the neighbourhood is a Roman camp very entire.

Aldbo-

Aldborough, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, was the Iſurium Brigantum of the Romans. It is thought that the name *Iſurium* was derived from the river *Ure*, upon the bank of which it ſtands. It was a large city in the time of the Romans, and a place of very great ſtrength; for it appears, by the ruins of the walls, that they were twelve feet thick, and built upon a foundation of large pebble ſtones: they formed a compleat ſquare, and included ſixty acres of ground. Here have been found fragments of aqueducts, cut in large ſtones, and covered with Roman tyles; a vault leading, it is thought, to the river Ure, which was diſcovered here in the laſt century, is ſuppoſed to have been the repoſitory for the dead. Great quantities of Roman coins have been found in this place, together with ſeveral ſignets curiouſly engraved with the figures of men, beaſts, and birds. On the ſouth ſide of this place there appears to have been a Roman camp, containing about two acres of ground, in which Roman coins, and other remains of Roman antiquities have been found.

At Baint Brig, in the North-Riding, are ſtill to be ſeen, the ground-works of a Roman fortification, containing about five acres of ground, together with the tracts of houſes; and a ſtone was dug up here with an inſcription, which ſeems to intimate that this fort was called Bracchium, and that the ſixth cohort of the Nervii was in garriſon in it. Here alſo was dug up a ſtatue of the emperor Aurelius Commodus,

modus, in the habit of Hercules, with an imperfect inſcription on the pedeſtal.

Cattarick, in the ſame Riding, was a great city in the time of the Romans, who called it Caturactonium, and Catarracton, from which names the preſent is but little varied, and which ſeem to have been derived from a *cataract* formed near this place by the river Swale, on the bank of which it ſtands. In an aſtronomical work of Ptolemy, called *Magna Conſtructio*, that great aſtronomer deſcribes the twenty-fourth parallel of north latitude through this city, and makes it diſtant from the equator 57°. Cattarick ſtands upon a Roman highway that croſſes the river Swale at this place, and appears to have been ſtrongly fortified. On the eaſt ſide, near the river, is a huge mount, ſecured by four ſmaller works; and, upon the bank of the river, the foundations of very ſtrong walls are ſtill viſible. In the laſt century was found here a pot, conſiſting of an uncommon mixture of metals, and capable of containing twenty-four gallons, almoſt full of Roman coins, the greateſt part of which were copper; in 1703, a vault was diſcovered near this place, containing ſeveral urns: and in and about this town have been found ſeveral ſtones with Roman inſcriptions.

At Gretabridge, near Bowes, is a Roman camp, in which Roman coins have been found, and a ſtone altar with the following inſcription: DEÆ NVMERIÆ NVMINI BRIG. ET IAN. and

at Rookby, near Gretabridge, ſtone altars have been dug up, with Roman inſcriptions.

North-weſt of Bowes, upon the ſame military way, are the remains of a ſmall ſquare Roman fort, now called Maiden Caſtle; and in ſeveral other parts of Yorkſhire, are many remains of Roman antiquities, too numerous to be all mentioned here.

At Bincheſter, upon the river Were, in the county of Durham, are the ruins of walls and caſtles; a variety of coins, urns, ſeals, and altars, with inſcriptions, have been dug up at this place.

Lancaſter, in Lancaſhire, was the antient Longovicum mentioned by Antoninus, where the Roman Lieutenant of Britain kept a company in garriſon, called the Longovici. A great variety of Roman coins have been dug up here, and ſeveral utenſils uſed in ſacrifice; and, near the church, is a piece of a Roman wall, now called Wery-wall.

Ribcheſter, in the ſame county, was a conſiderable Roman town, generally ſuppoſed to have been the Coccium of Antoninus. There are ſtill to be ſeen traces of Roman military ways leading to it, one from the weſt, another from the north, and a third from the eaſt. Relics of military engines and weapons, a variety of coins, ſtatues, pillars, funeral monuments and altars with inſcriptions, have frequently been found here. In the neighbour-

hood is an antient fortification, which, becauſe anchors, anchorings, and other parts of veſſels, have been dug up near it, is called Anchor-hill. As this hill is a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea, it is ſuppoſed that it was a rampart of the fortification of Coccium; and that a broad and deep foſſe under it, which leads towards the river Ribble, not far diſtant from it, ſerved as a canal for the boats that were to paſs and repaſs the river for the ſervice of the garriſon; and as it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed that there was a great number of ſuch boats belonging to ſo large a fort and city, Anchor-hill may have been a little dock for building or repairing them. Near this hill was diſcovered a common-ſewer, and a floor laid with Roman tyles; and in the hill have been found Roman pateræ, or bowls, conſiſting of a ſubſtance like that of China bowls, adorned with flowers, and the figures of wolves, and ſome of them marked at the bottom thus, FAB. PRO. which is ſuppoſed to imply, that they were made when a Fabius was pro-conſul.

Mancheſter, in Lancaſhire, was a Roman fortreſs, called Mancunium; and, in and about this town, are ſtill to be ſeen many monuments of antiquity. In a neighbouring park are the marks of an old ſquare fort, now called Mancaſtle; and here ſeveral ſtones with inſcriptions have, at different times, been dug up.

On the top of a hill on one ſide of the city of Lincoln, are the marks of a rampart and

ditches, ſuppoſed to be the remains of the antient Lindum, which was deſtroyed by the Saxons; and in the city of Lincoln is a gate, called Newport-gate, which is a Roman work, ſtill entire, and is reckoned the nobleſt remnant of the kind in Britain. It conſiſts of a vaſt ſemicircle of ſtones, not cemented, but, as it were, wedged in together; and cloſe to the gate, there is another curious piece of Roman workmanſhip, called the Mint-wall, which conſiſts of alternate layers of brick and ſtone, and is ſixteen feet high, and forty feet long. There are various fragments of the old Roman wall which ſurrounded this city.

Horn-caſtle, in the county of Lincoln, appears to have been a Roman ſtation, not only from the remains of the caſtle, which was a Roman work, but from the Roman coins dug up near the place where the caſtle ſtood. The compaſs of this caſtle appears by the foundation of the whole, and a part of the wall yet ſtanding, to have taken up about twenty acres.

Near Hunnington is a camp, called Julius Cæſar's double trench: here many Roman coins and urns have been found; and on ſome hills between Ganeſborough and Lea, coins and urns have been dug up; and one of thoſe hills, called Caſtle-hill, is ſurrounded with intrenchments, ſaid to incloſe above an hundred acres.

The town of Leiceſter is ſuppoſed to be the Ratæ of Antoninus, and the Ragæ of Ptolemy.

A great

A great variety of Roman antiquities have been diſcovered here, as medals and coins of ſilver and copper; a multitude of bones of various beaſts, which are ſuppoſed to have been offered in ſacrifice, were dug up in a part of this town, ſtill called Holy-bones, where there are ſome ruins of antient brick-work, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a temple dedicated to Janus. Here was diſcovered, in the laſt century, a piece of Roman antiquity, ſuppoſed to be the fable of Diana and Actæon, wrought in little ſtones, ſome white, and others of a cheſnut colour. In this town is an old wall, called the Jewry-wall, compoſed of rag-ſtones and Roman bricks: there are ſeveral niches in it, of an oval figure, which are ſuppoſed to have been the receptacles of Roman urns; though the inhabitants have a tradition, that in thoſe niches the antient Britons offered up their children to idols. And near this town were diſcovered the remains of a Roman hot bath, built of ſmall ſtones, each about an inch long, half an inch broad, and half an inch thick; the roof was arched, and the whole perforated by ſeveral ſmall earthen pipes, through which the water is ſuppoſed to have been conveyed; the ſtones are finely cemented with a thin mortar, and the whole work, which was conſiderably below the ſurface of the ground, is ſaid to have been about ſix yards long, and four broad.

The city of Worceſter was the Branonium of Antoninus, and the Branogenium of Ptolemy; and Upton and Dorn, in the county of Wor-

ceſter, appear to have been Roman towns, by the many foundations of antient buildings, the traces of ſtreets ſtill diſcernible, and the great number of Roman coins which have been frequently found in both places.

Upon Watling-ſtreet, in Staffordſhire, and near a place where that road is interſected by Ikenild-ſtreet, is a ſmall village called Wall, from the remains of ſome walls, which incloſe about two acres of ground, known by the name of Caſtle Crofts: here have been diſcovered Roman coins, and two pavements of Roman bricks. At Cheſterfield, near Wall, ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been found. At Fetherſton was found a braſs head of the antient military engine, called the Catapulta; another was found at Buſhburg, in the ſame neighbourhood; and two others in different parts of this county.

At Wigginton, in the ſame county, are ſeveral Roman tumuli, ſome of which, having been dug up, diſcovered aſhes, charcoal, and pieces of burnt bones; and upon Barrow-hill, near Kinver, are two uniform Roman barrows, conſiſting of ſolid rock, which Dr. Plot ſuppoſes to have been petrified by ſubterraneous heat.

The city of Cheſter was called by Ptolemy, Deunana; and by Antoninus, Deva, from the river Dee, at the mouth of which it ſtands. Here the twentieth legion, called Valeria Victrix, was quartered; and in this place vaſt vaults

vaults and foundations, coins, altars, pavements, and other antiquities have been found, known to be Roman.

Wroxeter, in Shropſhire, was a Roman city, fortified by a Roman wall, which was three miles in circumference, and of which ſome fragments ſtill remain, that appear to have been nine feet thick. On the outſide was a vaſt trench, which is in ſome places very deep even at this day. Here are alſo other remains of Roman buildings, called the old works of Wroxeter, conſiſting of fragments of a ſtone wall, about a hundred feet long, and in the middle twenty feet high: and in this place was diſcovered, not many years ago, a ſquare room under ground, ſupported by four rows of ſmall brick pillars, with a double floor of mortar, built in the nature of a ſudatory, or ſweating-houſe, much uſed by the Romans. In the channel of the Severn, near Wroxeter, are ſtill viſible the ruins of a ſtone bridge; and in and about this place ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities have been found.

At Caer Caradock, a hill near the conflux of the rivers Clun and Temb, in Shropſhire, are the remains of a fortification erected by the famous Britiſh prince Caractacus, in the year 53, and gallantly defended againſt a Roman army under Oſtorius. It is commonly called the Gair, and is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the hill, which is acceſſible only on the weſt: the ramparts are walled, but now for the moſt part covered with earth; and though the ſoil

of this hill is a hard rock, yet the trenches of the Roman camp are very deep. This fortification was however taken by Oſtorius, and king Caractacus and his family ſent priſoners to Rome.

In Herefordſhire, but upon the borders of Shropſhire, is a perfect Roman camp, called Brandon, conſiſting of a ſingle ſquare work, near which are two barrows, where, in the year 1662, an urn was found with aſhes and bones in it; and half a mile from thence, on the other ſide of a ſmall river, was a Britiſh camp, now covered with large oaks, and called Coxal.

Within a mile of the city of Hereford is a Roman camp, now called Oyſter-hill, a name ſuppoſed by ſome to have been derived from Oſtorius, the Roman general, already mentioned.

About four miles from Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, are the ruins of a Roman city, ſtill about a mile in circumference, called by Antoninus, Venta Silurum; and, in the year 1689, three beautiful Roman pavements were dug up here, together with ſeveral coins, bricks, and other Roman antiquities. Caerleon, in this county, was the Iſca Silurum of the ſame writer. Many remains of the antient ſplendor of this city were extant in the time of Geoffery of Monmouth; ſuch as ſtately palaces, high towers, ruins of temples, theatres, hot baths, aqueducts, vaults and ſudatories; and

in 1602, here were found a chequered Roman pavement, and a ſtatue in a Roman habit, which appears to have been that of Diana, together with fragments of ſtone pillars, with inſcriptions, and a votive altar.

Between Caerleon and a neighbouring village called Chriſt Church, a free-ſtone coffin was dug up, about a century ago, in which was incloſed an iron frame, wrapped up in a ſheet of lead; within the frame was a ſkeleton, and near the coffin was found a ſtatue of a man in armour; in one hand was a ſword, and in the other a pair of ſcales; in one of the ſcales was the buſt of a woman, which was out-weighed by a globe in the other ſcale. Here was likewiſe found ſeveral Roman earthen veſſels, on one of which was repreſented, in curious figures, the ſtory called the Roman Charity.

At Cromhall, in Glouceſterſhire, was found a Roman pavement of Moſaic work, eighteen feet and a half long, and fifteen and a half broad, compoſed of cubical ſtones of beautiful colours, ſtrongly cemented, and repreſenting birds, beaſts, and a variety of other devices, finely executed; and at Woodcheſter, in this county, a Roman pavement of the ſame kind was diſcovered in the year 1722.

At Cirenceſter, in the county of Glouceſter, ſeveral pillars and pavements, ſuppoſed to be thoſe of a temple and bath, were dug up, together with ſeveral other remains of Roman anti-

antiquity; and at this place, two Roman highways croſs one another, one of which is viſible, with a high ridge, all the way to Birdlip-hills; and the other may be traced to Creklade in Wiltſhire. In ſeveral parts of this county are ſtill to be ſeen the traces of Roman camps and barrows; and at Kingfoot, near Tetbury, vaſt quantities of Roman coins have been found.

Alcheſter, near Biceſter in Oxfordſhire, was a Roman fort: it ſtands upon the Roman conſular way, called Akeman-ſtreet; and though the ſcite of it has been a long time part of a common field, yet the quadrangular compaſs of the fortifications is ſtill viſible; and ſeveral Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been dug up here.

At Maiden-bower, near Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire, Roman coins are frequently dug up.

From the city of Peterborough, there is a Roman road, called from its breadth, Forty-foot-way, which paſſes into Stamford, in Lincolnſhire. At Caſtor, near Peterborough, chequered pavements, Roman coins, urns, bricks, and tyles, have been found: this place is thought to be the antient Durobrivæ; and on a hill, upon which the church now ſtands, are ſome remains of a caſtle, which was the reſidence of the Roman governor.

Caerdyke, near Peterborough, is an antient trench, dug up by the Romans for draining the fens,

ſens, and facilitating commerce in theſe parts, by rendering it navigable.

Borough-hill, in Northamptonſhire, ſtands upon the military-way, called Watling-ſtreet, which may be traced from hence into Warwickſhire: here are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of a Roman fortification three miles in compaſs.

At Dornford and Stilton, in Huntingdonſhire, appears, with a very high bank, the Roman-way, called Erming-ſtreet. At Stilton, it runs through the middle of a ſquare fort, defended by a wall on the north; and on the ſouth by ramparts of earth, near which ſeveral ſtone coffins have been dug up; and at Dornford have been found Roman coins, and other remains of Roman antiquity.

At Arborough, near Cambridge, are the remains of a Roman camp, where Roman coins have been dug up; and at a ſmall diſtance from it, are certain high hills, called Gogmagog-hills, on the top of which is an entrenchment of a rude, circular figure, which is 246 paces in diameter, and is fortified with three ramparts, having two ditches between them. Near this camp, from the brow of the hill ſouthward, there runs a Roman highway; and in the year 1685, many Roman coins were found in an adjacent ſpot.

Verulam, in the county of Hertford, was, in the time of the Romans, a large and populous city,

city, which the Romans plundered, after driving from thence the powerful Britiſh prince Caſſibelinus, who is ſuppoſed to have been king of the Caſſi: but the inhabitants of Verulam, living quiet under the Roman government, were rewarded with the privileges of citizens of Rome, and Verulam was made a municipium. This is one of the two Roman cities that were afterwards taken and ſacked by the Britons, under the conduct of Boadicea, a queen of the Iceni, in the reign of the emperor Nero, when there was a moſt dreadful ſlaughter made of the Romans, and their allies. The other Roman city deſtroyed upon this occaſion was Malden, in Eſſex: but both theſe cities were afterwards rebuilt, and flouriſhed under the Romans. Here are ſtill remaining the ruins of walls: teſſalated pavements and Roman coins have frequently been dug up here. Near this town are the remains of a fortification called Oyſter-hills, from whence it is ſuppoſed to have been a camp of Oſtorius, the proprætor.

Malden, in Eſſex, was the Camalodunum of the Romans, and the ſeat of the kings of the Trinobantes, as appears from ſome coins of Cunobeline, dug up here, and in other parts of the iſland, with CVNO. upon one ſide, and CAMV. on the other. This Cunobeline was king of the Trinobantes, not long after Julius Cæſar's invaſion, and was the firſt who ſtamped the Britiſh coins after the manner of the Romans. Camalodunum was the firſt Roman colony in Britain; being taken by the emperor Claudius

Claudius, in the year 43, who ſtationed a powerful band of veterans in it, and called it *Colonia Victricenſis*: he alſo coined money in memory of this conqueſt, on which was inſcribed, COL. CAMALODVN. Here was a temple erected to Claudius, in which was an altar, called the altar of *Eternal Dominion*; and certain prieſts, called *Sodales Auguſtales*, appointed to attend it: but the cruelty and oppreſſion of the Roman ſoldiers ſo exaſperated the Britains, that, a few years afterwards, they beſieged, plundered, and burnt this city, as before related. Here was found a piece of gold of the emperor Nero, as large as a guinea, with a head of Nero upon one ſide, and of Agrippina on the other.

At Cheſterford, in this county, were diſcovered the ruins of a Roman city; and the foundations of a Roman temple are ſtill viſible at this place.

Between Dunmow and Colcheſter are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a Roman way, now called the Street.

Burgh caſtle, in Suffolk, was a fortification built by the Romans, to protect the coaſt againſt the Saxon pirates, and is ſuppoſed to have been the Garianonum of Antoninus, where the Stablesian horſe were ſtationed. Of this caſtle there are very conſiderable remains ſtill ſtanding: the eaſtern wall continues yet in its original length, which is that of 660 feet, and is 17 or 18 feet high. On the outſide of the wall are four round

ſolid towers, each about 14 feet diameter, and of equal height with the wall: theſe are joined to the wall; but ſo, that only a ſmall part of the periphery is within it: the remains of the ſouthern wall are 360 feet in length, and thoſe on the north ſide are about the ſame extent; but the weſtern wall is quite demoliſhed. The materials of theſe walls and towers are flints, and Roman and Britiſh bricks, each of which is a foot and a half long, and almoſt a foot broad. At Felixton, in this county, are the ruins of a caſtle, where Roman bricks are ſtill to be ſeen, and Roman coins have often been found, whence it is judged to have been a Roman fort.

Caſtor, near the city of Norwich, was the *Venta Icenorum*, or capital city of the Iceni, the broken walls of which contain a ſquare of about thirty acres: in thoſe walls there are ſtill viſible the remains of four gates, and a tower; and ſeveral Roman urns, coins, and other remains of antiquity, have, at different times, been found at this place.

Dover caſtle, in Kent, is ſaid to have been begun by Julius Cæſar, and finiſhed by Claudius: the area of the fortification takes up 30 acres of ground; and the walls are ſtill ſtanding, though moſt of the works are deſtroyed: there are the remains of a royal palace and chapel, with ſtables and other offices, the ruins of which, ſhew the building to have been very magnificent: one part of the fortification that ſtill remains, is a circular work, in which there

is

is an old church, ſaid to have been built by Lucius, the firſt Chriſtian king in Britain, with ſome fragments of the Roman buildings that had fallen into ruins: it is in the form of a croſs, with a ſquare tower in the middle; but the windows ſeem to be of a much later date than the building. This caſtle is ſupplied with water, by a well of a cylindrical figure, which is 360 feet deep, is lined to the bottom with free-ſtone, and is ſaid to be the work of Julius Cæſar. The water of this well is raiſed by a wheel which receives a man, who turns it by his weight. There are in this caſtle two very old keys, and a braſs trumpet, like a horn, ſaid to have been kept here ever ſince the time of Julius Cæſar; and in the town of Dover, near the caſtle, at the weſt end of an old church, ſaid to have been built by king Lucius, already mentioned, is a Roman pharos, or watch-tower; and upon a rock, over againſt the caſtle, are the remains of another Roman watch-tower, called Bredenſtone, and frequently the Devil's-Drop, from the ſtrength of the mortar.

The city of Canterbury was a Roman ſtation; here Roman coins have often been dug up; ſome remains of a Roman highway, leading from hence to Dover, are ſtill viſible; and Watling-ſtreet, croſſing Kent from Shooter's-hill to Dover, may be diſcerned at Rocheſter.

Richborough was, in the time of the Romans, a great city, and the place where the Roman forces uſually landed, and from whence they

ſailed to the Continent. It is by different Roman writers called Rutupiæ, Portus Rhutupenſis, and Rhitupis Portus: the ſcite of the city is now a corn field, where, when the corn is grown up, the courſe of the ſtreets may be eaſily diſcovered, becauſe there the corn grows conſiderably thinner: the walls of this city are on three ſides nearly entire, and are in ſeveral places between twenty-five and thirty feet high; here are alſo the remains of a tower, built with flints and Roman bricks, and cemented by a ſort of ſand, which, by time, is become as hard as a ſtone; and here have frequently been found Roman coins of gold and ſilver.

Near the city of Chicheſter is a large Roman camp, called the Brill. It is an oblong ſquare, above half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It lies low, has a rampart and a ſingle graff, and is generally thought to have been the firſt camp of the emperor Veſpaſian, after landing in Britain. Near this camp is another, called Gonſhill, which is alſo ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp.

At Cowey Stakes, near Chertſey in Surry, Julius Cæſar paſſed the river Thames from the South, and entered the territories of Caſſivelanus: this being the only part of the Thames that was antiently fordable, the Britons encamped on the north bank, with a deſign to guard the paſſage: both the banks were fenced with ſharp-pointed ſtakes driven into the ground; and the ford was ſecured by the like

ſtakes

ſtakes under water. Several of thoſe ſtakes were viſible in the time of Bede the hiſtorian, who had ſeen them, and relates, that each ſtake was as thick as a man's thigh, and ſo ſecured with lead, in the bottom of the river, that it remained immoveable. From theſe ſtakes the place took its name.

At Woodcoote, near Croydon in Surry, are the ruins of an antient town, ſuppoſed to be the Niomagus, or Noviomagus of the Romans. On the top of a hill near this place, called Bottlehill, are the remains of a ſquare Roman camp, with a ſingle rampart; and on the top of a neighbouring hill are the traces of another Roman camp.

From the river Thames at Lambeth, a line, or trench, cut by the Romans, may be traced to the ſame river at Deptford in Kent. Near Vauxhall, are ſtill to be ſeen the remains of a baſtion and lines caſt up by the Romans: and near Bermondſey-ſtreet, Southwark, are the remains of a Roman fort, as plain almoſt as when it was firſt demoliſhed.

London is generally thought to have been founded in the reign of the Emperor Claudius: the firſt mention of it in hiſtory is by Tacitus, who lived in the time of the Emperor Nero, when this place was famous for the multitude of its merchants, and the extent of its traffic. It appears, that London, about this time, was too large to be defended by an army of 10,000

Romans: on which account it was abandoned by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, to the fury of the Britiſh queen Boadicea, who burnt it to the ground, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. From this cataſtrophe, London however ſoon recovered: for Herodian, in his account of the life of the emperor Severus, written a few years afterwards, calls it a great and wealthy city. About this time it was made a Prefecture, probably from its being the capital of the Britiſh dominions, and called Auguſta.

By whom London was walled is uncertain. Some think it was by Conſtantine the Great; others, by his mother Helena; and others, by the emperor Valentinian the firſt, about the year 368. The circumference of the walls is three miles, one hundred and ſixty five feet; and they were compoſed of layers of flat Roman brick and rag ſtones alternately. They were fortified with ſeveral lofty towers, the number of which upon the land ſide was fifteen. In clearing the foundations of St. Paul's cathedral, after the fire of London, it was found to have been a burying place for the Romans, who had a temple upon this ſpot dedicated to Diana. Under the graves of modern times were diſcovered the graves of the Saxons, who buried their common dead in chalk-ſtones, and perſons of eminence in ſtone coffins: below theſe were the graves of the antient Britons, as appeared by a great number of ivory and wooden pins, found among the duſt; and at

ſtill

ſtill a greater depth was diſcovered a great number of Roman urns, diſhes, and other veſſels, found, and of a beautiful red like ſealing wax: on the bottom of ſome of them were inſcriptions, by which they appeared to have been drinking veſſels: ſome were beautifully embelliſhed on the outſide with raiſed works of various figures; ſome were inſcribed with the names of deities, and eminent men; and the matter of which they were made is ſaid to have vied in beauty with poliſhed metal. Here were alſo diſcovered ſeveral Roman coins, and a number of teſſelæ of various ſorts of marble, in the form of dice, which were uſed by the Romans in paving the Pretorium, or general's tent; whence ſome have thought that this was the ſcite of the Roman Pretorium in London.

On clearing the foundations of the church of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapſide, the walls, with the windows and pavement of a Roman temple, were found entirely buried below the level of the preſent ſtreet; and near this temple was diſcovered a Roman cauſeway of rough ſtone, four feet thick, cloſe and firmly cemented.

In Fleet Ditch, between Fleet priſon and Holborn bridge, a great many Roman coins and utenſils were diſcovered. At Holborn bridge were dug up two braſen figures of the Roman deities Bacchus and Ceres, each about four inches long.

But

But one of the moſt remarkable pieces of antiquity in London is a large ſtone, now incloſed in a ſtone caſe, on the north ſide of Cannon ſtreet, cloſe under the wall of St. Swithin's church, and called London ſtone. It was formerly pitched edgewiſe on the other ſide of the ſtreet, facing the place it now ſtands in, fixed deep in the ground, and ſecured with iron bars. This ſtone has been carefully preſerved from age to age, and is mentioned by the name of London ſtone ſo early as the time of Ethelſtan king of the Weſt Saxons: the original cauſe of its erection, or the uſe it was intended for, are entirely unknown; but it is conjectured, that as London was a Roman city, this ſtone might be the centre, and might ſerve as the ſtandard from which the number of miles were computed to other cities and ſtations in the province.

Six acre field, near Iſlington, appears to have been an antient fortification, with a rampart and ditch, and is ſuppoſed to be the camp occupied by the Roman general Suetonius Paulinus, after his retreat from London: out of this camp, it is thought, he ſallied upon the Britons under the conduct of their celebrated amazon Boadicea, when he totally routed them. Near king's Arbour, north-eaſt of Stanes in Middleſex, is a Roman camp, conſiſting of a ſingle work; and about a mile from this is another Roman camp.

Wal-

Wallingford, in Berkſhire, was a Roman city, ſurrounded by a wall and ditch, the traces of which are ſtill viſible; and on Sinodun hill, near Wallingford, are conſiderable remains of a Roman fortification, where Roman coins are frequently dug up. At Eaſt Hampſted, near Ockingham, are the veſtiges of a Roman camp, commonly called Cæſar's camp; and in ſome other parts of this county are traces of antient camps, ſuppoſed to be Roman.

In Hampſhire there are ſeveral Roman camps; and at Silcheſter, a hamlet of that county upon the borders of Berkſhire, are the remains of the Vindomia, or Vindonum, of the Romans, celebrated for being the capital city of the Segontiaci. It was built by Conſtantius, the ſon of Conſtantine the Great, who is reported to have ſown corn in the traces of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity. Theſe walls, which are two Italian miles in circumference, and built of flint and rag ſtone, are ſtill ſtanding. Without the walls, at the diſtance of about five hundred feet, are the remains of an amphitheatre; at this place ſeveral Roman roads, ſtill viſible, meet; and in the neighbouring fields, Roman and Britiſh coins are frequently found, with bricks, inſcribed ſtones, and other relics of antiquity.

The city of Wincheſter, was the metropolis of the Belgæ, and is therefore called Venta Belgarum, both by Ptolemy and Antoninus.

Here

Here the Romans had looms for weaving cloth for the Emperors and their army; and near the weſt gate of the cathedral of this city, are the remains of an old wall, with ſeveral windows in it, very thick, built by ſmall flints cemented by mortar, and ſuppoſed to be a work of the Romans.

St. Mary's, a village near Southampton, was the Clauſentum of the Romans: the ruins of this town may be traced for a very conſiderable ſpace of ground; and the trenches of a caſtle, half a mile in length, are ſtill viſible: this caſtle is ſuppoſed to be one of the forts erected by the Romans to keep out the Saxons.

Marlborough, in Wiltſhire, was a Roman town, called Cunetium: here are the ruins of a caſtle, which is ſuppoſed to be a Roman work, and in which ſeveral Roman coins have been found. Heddington was alſo a Roman town: here ſeveral Roman coins have been found, and the foundations of houſes may be traced for a mile together; and about a mile north of Weſtbury, are the ruins of a large town, where Roman coins, and other antiquities have been frequently dug up.

On a hill called Rundway hill, near Devizes, many Roman coins and other remains of antiquity have been diſcovered; and, in 1714, a large urn full of Roman coins was found buried in the ruins of an antient building near this place; and ſeveral braſs ſtatues of Roman deities

ties were found crowded between flat ſtones, and covered with Roman brick. This collection of deities is ſuppoſed to have been buburied about the year 234, when the Roman troops were called out of Britain. It conſiſted of a Jupiter Ammon, a Neptune, a Bacchus, a Vulcan, a Venus, a Pallas, a Hercules, a Mercury, a veſtal-virgin, the Wolf with Romulus and Remus, beſides ſome Egyptian deities; theſe deities meaſured from three to ſeven inches in length.

Dorcheſter, in the county of Dorſet, is called Durnovaria by Antoninus, and Durnium by Ptolemy. It was one of the winter ſtations of the Roman legions; and about a mile diſtant from this town they had a ſummer ſtation, now called Maiden Caſtle. Between Dorcheſter and Maiden Caſtle, is a Roman cauſey called Ickening-ſtreet, ſtill viſible; as are alſo the foundations of the Roman wall which ſurrounded the town of Dorcheſter. In the neighbourhood of this town are the traces of a Roman amphitheatre, now called Maumbury. It is 220 feet long, 140 feet wide, and has a terrace on the top, which is ſtill uſed as a public walk, and commands a proſpect of the town and the country round it. At Dorcheſter and Maiden caſtle a great variety of Roman coins have, at different times, been dug up.

Wimbornminſter, in Dorſetſhire, is called Vindogladia by Antoninus, and was another of the winter ſtations for the Roman Legions quar-

quartered in theſe parts: the ſummer ſtation was a hill called Badbury, about two miles diſtant from Wimbornminſter. This hill is entrenched with a triple ditch, and ſeveral Roman coins, urns, and ſwords have been dug up in it; and there is a foſſe-way from this hill to the city of Old Sarum in Wiltſhire. In Wimbornminſter the Romans left many relics of their magnificence, for which it is ſaid this place was held in the greateſt veneration by the Saxons.

Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire was a Roman town, called by Antoninus, Iſchalis: the ruins of a double wall, with which the town was incloſed, are ſtill viſible; and Roman coins of gold, ſilver, and braſs, have been often found here.

In Devonſhire are ſtill viſible the broken remains of two Roman cauſeys, both leading to the city of Exeter; one may be traced from Ilcheſter in Somerſetſhire, and the other from Dorcheſter. Exeter was the Iſca Danmoniorum of the Romans.

Condora, in Cornwall, is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman fortification; and near it is an old wall, ſtretching almoſt from ſea to ſea, which is thought to be the remains of a Roman work. Falmouth Haven is the Oſtium Ceniconis of Ptolemy; there are two ſquare forts, one at Binnomay, where ſome old braſs coins were lately found, and the other at Wallſborrow,

row, which are both ſuppoſed to have been Roman forts. Launceſton caſtle is thought to have been originally a Roman fortification; and ſome Roman coins have been found here. At St. Agnes Kledh, near Truro, there is a vaſt intrenchment, exceeding two miles in length, which is ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans; and within the intrenchment a gold coin of the emperor Valentinian was turned up, in the year 1684.

Bod Farri, in Flintſhire, is ſuppoſed to be the Varis mentioned by Antoninus; and on the top of a hill, near this place, there is a circular fortification, about 160 paces in diameter, round which the earth is raiſed in the manner of a parapet; and almoſt oppoſite to the entrance is a large barrow.

At the mouth of the river Seiont, near Caernarvon, in the county of that name, ſtood a Roman town, called by Antoninus Segontium, from the river Seiont. Some ruins of walls were viſible here about a century ago; and it is thought, that the mouth of the river Seiont at this place was the Segontiorum Portum, mentioned by Ptolemy. Later writers call it the antient city of the emperor Conſtantine; and in the year 1283, the body of an eminent Roman was diſcovered here, which ſome thought to have been that of Conſtantius, the father of Conſtantine the Great: it was, by order of king Edward the firſt, re-interred in the church of Caernarvon.

Between two villages in the iſland of Angleſea, one of which is called Tre'r Druw, or the *Druids town*, and the other, Tre'r Beirdh, or the *Bards town*, is a ſquare fortification, generally believed to be a Roman camp, and the firſt camp which that people formed after they arrived in Angleſea: and what renders this conjecture the more probable, are the traces of a round Britiſh fortification over againſt it.

In the north-weſt part of Merionythſhire, upon the borders of Caernarvonſhire, is a ſtone cauſey, called, in the Welch language, *Sarn Helen*, which ſignifies *Helen's way*, and is ſuppoſed to have been made by Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great. This road is diſcernible in ſome other parts of Merionythſhire, and in Cardiganſhire and Glamorganſhire.

Near the Roman road called Sarn Helen in Merionythſhire, are the traces of a fortification, called Kaer Gai, or Cajus's caſtle, which was built by one Cajus a Roman, of whom the common people in theſe parts relate very extraordinary things.

Machynleth, in Montgomeryſhire, is ſuppoſed to have been the Maglona of the Romans, where, in the time of the emperor Honorius, the band of the Solenſes were ſtationed. At Kevn Kaer, near Machynleth, are conſiderable ruins of a large fortification, and the foundations of many houſes. A variety of

Roman

Roman antiquities has alſo been dug up here; and among others, of the emperor Auguſtus a gold chain, about four inches long, a wrought ſapphire, and a very large braſs cauldron.

Caerſws in this county is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman town; the traces of ſtreets, lanes, and fortifications are ſtill viſible in this place. Hewn ſtones and Roman bricks are frequently dug up, and in the neighbourhood are three entrenchments, with a large barrow.

In the church-yard of Nevern, in Pembrokeſhire, is a rude ſtone, about ſix feet high, pitched upon one end, with an inſcription, which is ſuppoſed to be the epitaph of a Roman ſoldier.

The town of Caermarthen, in the county of that name, was the Maridunum of Antoninus, who terminates his Itinerary at this place. Newcaſtle in Emlin, near Caermarthen, is ſuppoſed to have been the Lovantium of the Dimetæ, mentioned by Ptolemy. At Bronyſkawen, in the ſame neighbourhood, are the traces of a large camp, in the entrance to which were dug up, in the year 1692, two very rude leaden boxes, buried very near the ſurface of the ground, containing 200 Roman coins, all of ſilver; and ſome of the moſt antient Roman coins ever diſcovered in this iſland. On each ſide of the camp is a large barrow.

From the church of Llanimdovery, in Caermarthenſhire, is a fine Roman highway, northward to Lhan Bran; and near this church Roman bricks and other remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up. At Kaſtelh Karreg are ſtill viſible the ruins of a large fort; and here are vaſt caverns, ſuppoſed to have been copper mines wrought by the Romans. At Pant y Polion, near Kaſtelh Karreg, were found two ſepulchral ſtone monuments of the Romans, with inſcriptions, one of which was in memory of Paulinus, from whom the name Pant y Polion ſeems to have been derived. Near Llan Newydh, is a ſtone pillar about ſix feet high, and a foot and a half broad, with this inſcription in a barbarous character,—SEVERINI FILII SEVERI; and in other parts of this county are other ſuch pillars with Roman inſcriptions in the like characters.

The town of Brecknock, in the county of that name, appears to have been a Roman ſtation, from the great quantity of Roman coins which have been dug up here; and in the neighbourhood is a ſquare camp, where ſeveral Roman bricks have been found, with the inſcription LEG. II. AVG. In the highway, at this camp, is a rude ſtone pillar ſix feet high, two feet broad, and half a foot thick. It is called the Maiden Stone, and has on one ſide of it the figures of a man and woman, which are conſiderably higher than the reſt of the ſurface of the pillar: but whether of Britiſh or Roman workmanſhip is uncertain.

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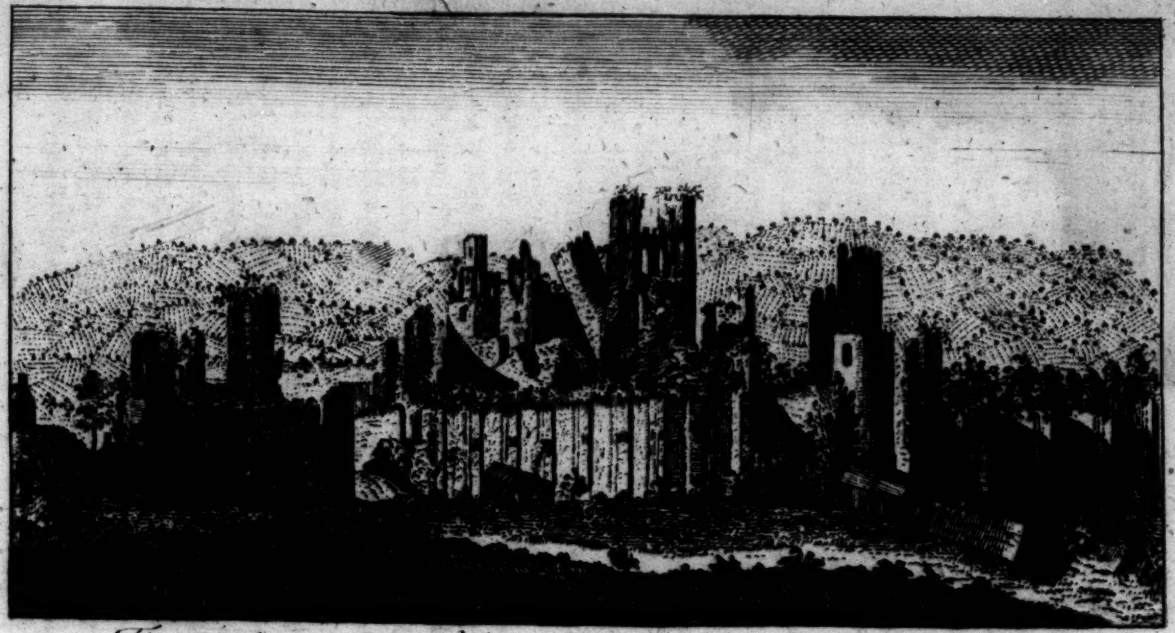

The South east view of Caerphily Castle in Glamorganshire.

At Pentre Yſkythrog, near Brecknock, is a cylindrical ſtone pillar, about ſix feet high, with the fragment of a Roman inſcription, which is read from the top to the bottom; and of which the following is legible, though in a very uncouth character. N —— FILIUS VICTORINI.

Many have thought that a ruinous building, called Caerphilly caſtle, near Llandaff in Glamorganſhire, was the Bullæum Silurum, which they think the antient Britons might call *Kaer Vaul*, and which being afterwards corrupted into *Kaer Vyl*, and then, from the genitive caſe *Bullæi* of the Roman name, into *Kaer Vily*, might eaſily vary into *Kaerphilly*, the preſent name. It muſt however be obſerved, that there is no other reaſon, but the name and the magnificence of the ſtructure, for believing this to be a Roman work: for it does not appear that any remains of Roman antiquity have been diſcovered here; and though this caſtle is generally ſuppoſed to have been built by the Romans, the ruins plainly ſhow, that it has been at leaſt rebuilt ſince their time. It ſtands in a mooriſh bottom, near the river Rhymny, is thought to be the nobleſt remains of antient architecture now in Britain, and, except Windſor caſtle, has been larger than any caſtle in England. Amidſt the many ſtupendous pieces which compoſe this vaſt pile of ruins, is a large tower towards the eaſt end, between ſeventy and eighty feet high, with a vaſt fiſſure, from the top to the middle, by which the tower is divided into two

parts, ſo that each ſide hangs over its baſe, in ſuch a manner, that it is difficult to ſay which is moſt likely to fall firſt. According to Mr. Wood, of the city of Bath, who lay upon his back to view this tremendous ruin, its lineal projection, on the outer ſide, is no leſs than ten feet and a half: what renders it ſtill the more remarkable is, that it has continued to recline from the perpendicular in this manner for many ages; nor does it appear from hiſtory or tradition, how or when this rent firſt happened.

The hall, or as ſome will have it, the chapel of this caſtle, is about ſeventy feet long, thirty-four feet broad, and ſeventeen feet high. On the ſouth ſide there is an aſcent to this room by a direct ſtair caſe, about eight feet wide; the roof of which is vaulted, and ſupported by twenty arches, which riſe gradually one above another. Oppoſite the ſtair-caſe, on the north ſide of the room, there is a chimney, about ten feet wide; and on each ſide of the chimney are two windows, like church windows; the ſides of theſe windows are adorned with ſculptures of leaves and fruit. In the walls, on each ſide of the room, are ſeven triangular pillars, placed at equal diſtances: from the floor to the bottom of the pillars, the height is about twelve feet; and each pillar is ſupported by three buſts, which vary alternately from old to young, and from men to women.

In

In the ſouth part of Scotland, which was included in the Roman province, many remains of Roman antiquities have from time to time been diſcovered: but the principal is a wall built by the Romans, as a barrier to their province againſt the incurſions of the northern Britons: and is ſuppoſed to have been built by the emperor Adrian. The Scotiſh hiſtorians call it Graham's Dike; and it is the general opinion, that it ran the whole breadth of Great Britain, and extended above thirty-ſix Scotch miles; reaching from between Queen's Ferry and Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, to Kilpatric near Dunbarton, upon the Frith of Clyde. From its eaſtern extremity on the Frith of Forth, it ranged weſtward, by Grange and Kineil, to Innereving and Falkirk; from thence it proceeded to the foreſt of Cumernald, and next to a great fort at Banhill, where ſeveral ſtones with Roman figures and inſcriptions have been found; from thence it proceeded weſtward to Kirkintilloch, a ſtill greater fort, where, in the year 1740, ſeveral ſtones with curious inſcriptions were dug up; and from that it runs to Kilpatric, on the Frith of Clyde.

On the north ſide of the wall, towards the enemy's country, runs a ditch, twelve feet broad; and along the wall are the traces of many ſquare fortifications, in form of Roman camps.

The wall was about ten feet thick, though the original height is not known; it appears

to

to have been built of earth and turf, and faced on the north ſide with a wall of ſquare hewn ſtone, two feet thick, to prevent the earth from falling into the ditch, and cover the defendants.

Cloſe to the wall, on the ſouth ſide, there was a paved cauſey, about five feet broad; and on the ſame ſide there appear to have been watch towers, within call one of another, where centinels probably did duty day and night. Here alſo appears to have been a court of guard, to lodge a ſufficient number of ſoldiers againſt all ſudden alarms; and within was room for lodging the ſoldiery. Along the wall were ſeveral forts ſtrongly retrenched; and within it was room ſufficient to receive a large army.

At a place called Kipps, near Linlithgow and the Roman wall, is a round ſtructure built of unpoliſhed ſquare ſtones, without mortar, and ſo placed that they ſeem to lean one upon another. This building is about the ſize of an ordinary dove-houſe, is open above, and ſtill entire, only the ſtone which lay over the door is wanting. The common people call it Arthur's oven, and ſometimes Julius's Hoff-court. Ninius ſays that it was erected by Camuſius, as a monument of a victory obtained here by the Romans; but Buchanan is of opinion, that it was a temple dedicated to Terminus.

Upon

Upon a plain, near Arthur's oven, are two mounts of earth, which Buchanan thinks the Romans erected in memory of having finiſhed the wall, and called *Duni Pacis*, or the *Hills of Peace*, from a ſuppoſition that there was an end of their wars with the Scots and Picts, by means of the ſecurity, which the wall afforded the provincial Britons againſt their repeated inroads; and a village in the neighbourhood of theſe mounts, ſtill called *Dunny-pace*, he thinks derived its name from *Duni pacis*, the Roman name for the mounts.

Near Arthur's oven is a circle of very large ſtones; and upon two eminences in the neighbourhood, are conſiderable remains of antient camps, and ſepulchral monuments, which are ſuppoſed to have belonged to the Romans.

Bean caſtle, in the county of Murray, is ſuppoſed to be Banatia, mentioned by Ptolemy; and, in the year 1460, here was dug up a marble veſſel, curiouſly engraved, and full of Roman coins; and at Stronſa, one of the Orkney iſlands, were found, not many years ago, the remains of a Roman urn.

The iſlands of Shetland, are ſuppoſed to have been the Ultima Thule of the antients, where they fixed their Elyſium; and the great length of the days here, in the months of June and July, might perhaps have given occaſion

to

to the notion that at this place was everlasting day.

The stewarty of Strathern in Perthshire, is supposed to have been the Ierne of the Romans: here are the remains of several Roman camps; and a Roman highway leading to Perth may be traced through this county. Roman medals and coins have been found in various parts of Perthshire; and, not many years ago, two fibulæ, curiously enamelled, with a sepulchral stone monument, were dug up in this county.

BRITISH, SAXON, *and other* ANTIQUITIES.

AMONG all the remains of remote antiquity found in Britain, not generally ascribed to the Romans, the most curious and famous is a pile of large stones on Salisbury Plain, about six miles distant from the city of Salisbury, called Stonehenge; concerning the origin, structure, and use of which antiquaries are greatly divided.

The name, *Stonehenge*, which is pure Saxon, and signifies no more than *hanging Stones*, probably alludes to the disposition of several of the stones of which this wonderful fabric consists: but some writers have supposed the true name

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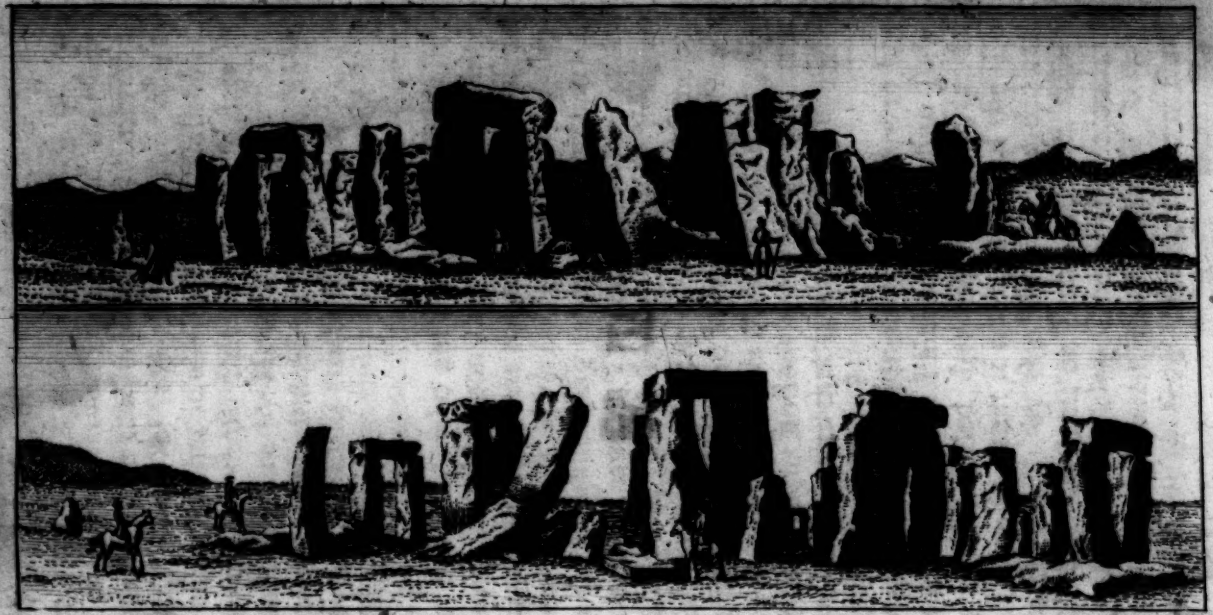

Two Views of STONEHENGE.

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to be *Stonehengiſt*, and thence fancied this ſtructure to have been a monument, erected in memory of Hengiſt the Saxon general. Others will have it to be the burial place of Ambroſius Aurelius, king of the Britons; and others have thought that it was raiſed by Ambroſius, in memory of thoſe Britons who were ſlain at or near this place by Hengiſt the Saxon. The common tradition indeed is, that it was built by Ambroſius, but this ſtructure is probably more antient.

Dr. Stukeley, who not many years ago wrote a learned treatiſe upon this piece of antiquity, attempts to ſhew, that the original name of the Stonehenge was *Ambres*, from which he ſuppoſes the neighbouring town of Ambreſbury to have had its name. The antient Britons called it *Chior-gaur*, which is ſaid to ſignify the *great church*, or *cathedral*; the Choir-gaur of the antient Britons was by the Monks latinized *Chorea gigantum*, or the *Giants Dance*, a name ſuited to the ſuperſtitious notions they had of the fabric, and to the reports that it was built by magic.

Mr. Sammes conjectures this ſtructure to have been a work of the Phœnicians. Inigo Jones, in a treatiſe called *Stonehenge Reſtored*, endeavours to prove, that it was a temple of the Tuſcan order, built by the Romans, and dedicated to the God Coelum, or Terminus. Dr. Charleton, phyſician to king Charles the Second, in a treatiſe called *Stonehenge reſtored to the Danes*, is at great pains to ſhow that this was a Daniſh monu-

monument, erected either for a burial place, as a trophy for ſome victory, or for the election and coronation of the Daniſh kings in England. And ſoon after the publication of Dr. Charleton's treatiſe, Mr. Webb, ſon in law of Inigo Jones, publiſhed a vindication of the opinions of his father-in-law upon this ſubject. But antiquaries have ſince agreed, that this was an antient temple of the Druids, built, as Dr. Stukeley thinks, before the Belgæ came to Britain, and not long after Cambyſes invaded Egypt, where he committed ſuch horrid outrages among the prieſts and inhabitants in general, that they diſperſed themſelves to all quarters of the world, and ſome no doubt came into Britain.

At this time, the doctor conjectures, the Egyptians introduced their arts, learning, and religion among the Druids, and probably had a hand in this very work; being the only one of the Druids where the ſtones are chiſſeled, all their other works conſiſting of rude ſtones, not touched by any tool, after the patriarchal and Hebrew mode. And he thinks ſuch a tranſmigration of the Egyptians, at that time the more probable, becauſe then the Phœnician trade to this country was at its height, which afforded them a ready conveyance,

Stonehenge is ſituated near the ſummit of a hill, and conſiſts of the remains of two circular, and two oval ranges of rude ſtones, round one common center; the outer circle is about an hundred and eight feet diameter, and conſiſted ori-

originally of thirty upright ſtones, of which there are ſeventeen ſtill ſtanding, and ſix more lying on the ground: the upright ſtones are from eighteen to twenty feet high, from ſix to ſeven feet broad, and about three feet thick; and, being placed at the diſtance of three feet and an half one from another, are joined at top by impoſts, or ſtones laid acroſs, with tenons fitted to mortiſes in the uprights, for keeping them in their due poſition. Of the impoſts or croſs ſtones there are ſix ſtill ſtanding, each of which is ſeven feet long, and about three feet and an half thick: the upright ſtones are wrought a little with a chiſſel, and ſomewhat tapered towards the top; but the impoſts are quite plain. All the uprights are fixed in a kind of ſockets, dug in a chalky ſoil, with ſmall flints rammed in between the ſtone and the ſocket. The inner circle, which is about eight feet diſtant from the outer one, conſiſted originally of forty upright ſtones, which never had any impoſts. The general proportions of the forty original ſtones, which compoſed this inner-circle, are one half the dimenſions of the uprights of the outer-circle every way; and of thoſe forty ſtones, nineteen are ſtill left: but of theſe eleven only are ſtanding. The walk between theſe two circles is three hundred feet in circumference; and from this walk, the ſtructure has a ſurpriſing and awful effect on the beholders.

At the diſtance of about nine feet from the inner circle, is the outer oval range, which

conſiſts of five compages, or trilithons, as they are generally called, each formed of two uprights, and an impoſt at top, like the outer circle: of theſe compages three are entire, but two are ſomewhat decayed; and the ſtones that compoſe them are ſtupendous, ſome of them meaſuring no leſs than thirty feet in height. The inner oval, which is ſuppoſed to be the principal part of the work, and by moſt writers called the cell, or adytum, into which it is ſuppoſed none but the order of Druids were to enter, is compoſed of twenty ſtones, each about ſix feet high; and near the extremity of this oval, is a ſtone of coarſe blue marble, about ſixteen feet long, and four feet broad, which lies flat upon the ground, is ſomewhat ſunk into it, and is ſuppoſed to have been an altar.

The whole work is encloſed by a deep trench, near thirty feet broad, and upwards of an hundred feet from the outer circle. Over this trench are three entrances, the moſt conſiderable of which faces the north-eaſt, from whence the work has a magnificent and awful appearance, that ſide of it being the moſt perfect. At each entrance, on the outſide of the trench, there ſeems to have been two ſtones, ſet up in the manner of a gate; and parallel to theſe, on the inſide, two other ſtones of a ſmaller ſize; and the whole number of ſtones of which this ſtructure conſiſted, is computed at 140.

The rude magnitude of Stonehenge, has rendered it the admiration of all ages; and as the enormous

enormous ſtones which compoſe it, appear too big for land-carriage, and as Saliſbury plains, for many miles round, ſcarce afford any ſtones at all, it has been the opinion of ſome antiquaries, that theſe ſtones are artificial, and were made on the ſpot; and they are inclined to this opinion, from a perſuaſion, that the antients had the art of making ſtones with ſand, and a ſtrong cement: but moſt writers are agreed, that theſe ſtones are all natural, and that they were brought from a quarry of ſtones, called the Grey Wethers, on Marlborough-downs, about fifteen miles from Stonehenge.

In and about theſe ruins have frequently been dug up the heads of oxen, deer, and other beaſts, together with wood-aſhes, and other undoubted relics of ſacrifices, which are circumſtances much in favour of Stonehenge's having been originally a Pagan temple; and a further confirmation of this opinion is, that around it are a great number of barrows, or mounds of earth, thrown up in form of a bell, each of which is encloſed with a trench, from 105 to 175 feet in diameter. Theſe barrows extend to the diſtance of ſeveral miles round this ſuppoſed temple; but they are ſo placed, as to be all in view of that temple. From the number of barrows around Stonehenge, ſome have conjectured that great battles have been fought upon theſe plains, and that the bodies of the ſlain are thoſe interred here: but it is more reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that theſe barrows are no other than family burying places, which are ſituated near

this temple from the like conſiderations, that the moderns bury in church-yards and conſecrated ground.

In the years 1722 and 1723, ſeveral of theſe barrows were opened in the preſence of lord Pembroke and Dr. Stukeley. In one of them, about three feet under the ſurface, was found a perfect ſkeleton, with the head lying north towards Stonehenge. In another was found an urn of unbaked clay, containing a heap of burnt bones. By the collar-bone and one of the jaws, which were ſtill entire, it was judged that the perſon there buried muſt have been about fourteen years old; and from ſome female trinkets, and the braſs head of a javelin, it was conjectured to be a girl, who had carried arms, as many of the Britiſh virgins uſed to do. The trinkets conſiſted of a great number of glaſs and amber beads, of various ſhapes, ſizes, and colours, together with a ſharp bodkin, round at one end, and ſquare at the other. In other barrows were found human bones, together with thoſe of horſes, deer, dogs, and other beaſts and birds; in others, ſome bits of red and blue marble, and chippings of the ſtones of the temple; and in another were found a braſs ſword, and the antient braſs inſtrument called a celt: and from theſe diſcoveries, the learned Dr. Stukeley thinks it is manifeſt, that the antient Britons had the cuſtom of burning the bodies of their dead, before they had ever heard of the name of Rome.

At Abury, on Marlborough-downs, are a few huge ſtones like thoſe of Stonehenge. Dr. Stukeley ſuppoſes, that theſe ſtupendous remains are alſo the ruins of an antient temple of the Druids, which, he is of opinion, was much more antient than Stonehenge; and ſo large, that the whole village is now encloſed within its circumference. A high rampart, with a proportionable ditch on the inſide, ſurrounds it, which is a proof of its not having been a fortification, becauſe then the ditch would have been on the outſide of the rampart. From Abury to Weſt-Kennet there is a ſort of walk, about a mile long, which was once encloſed on both ſides with large ſtones. On one ſide, the enclоſure is broke down in many places, and the ſtones taken away; but the other ſide is almoſt entire. On the brow of a hill, near this walk, is a round trench incloſing two circles of ſtones, one within another; the ſtones are about five feet high; the diameter of the outer circle is 120 feet, and that of the inner 45 feet. At the diſtance of about 240 feet from this monument, great quantities of human bones have been dug up, which are ſuppoſed to be thoſe of the Saxons and Danes, ſlain at the battle of Kennet in 1006.

In a field near Kennet are three huge ſtones, called the Devil's Coits, which ſtand erect, and are ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh deities; and on Marlborough-downs there are many barrows, one of which, called Milbarrow, is encloſed with a circle of ſtones, about ſix or ſeven feet

high, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſepulchre of ſome Daniſh general.

About three miles from Woodſtock, in Oxfordſhire, is an antient monument, conſiſting of a circle of ſtones, called Rollrich Stones, moſt of which are about four feet and an half high, ſtanding upright, and concerning which there is a vulgar tradition, that they are petrified men. Mr. Toland is of opinion, that they are the remains of a Britiſh temple: but the moſt general conjecture is, that they were intended for a memorial of a victory obtained by Rollo, the Daniſh general, over the Saxons.

Theſe monuments are found in many foreign countries, as well as in the iſles dependant upon Britain, and in moſt parts of Britain itſelf. They go by ſeveral names in different places. In the highlands of Scotland, they are called *Temples*; in the weſtern Iſles, they are called by the common people *Druin Crunny*, or *Druid Circle*. In Denbighſhire there is a circle called *Kerig y Druidon*, which, in the antient language of Britain, ſignifies *Druid Stones*; and in Cornwall there is a great number of theſe circles, commonly called *Dawns-mên*, or the *Stone-dance*, ſo called by the common people on no other account, but that they are placed in a circular order, and make an area for dancing.

That theſe temples were erected by the Druids before the Romans came into this iſland, Mr. Borlace thinks evident, from many of them being

being croſſed and mangled by the Roman ways: for had they been erected by the Romans themſelves, that people, it is ſuppoſed, would never diſfigure their own works. Beſides, they muſt have been prior to the Romans, ſince the Druids, in the time of the Romans, would never be ſuffered to obſtruct the highways of their lords and maſters; and this he thinks muſt naturally lead to another concluſion equally evident, which is, that as they could not be Roman works, becauſe prior to the Roman ways, ſo neither could they have been of Saxon or Daniſh conſtruction; and therefore can juſtly be aſcribed to none but the Druids.

Theſe circles are of different ſizes; ſome are ſo exceeding ſmall, as to be no more than twelve feet diameter, and yet they might all be places of worſhip; that ſome are larger than others, may be owing either to the different quality of the founders or prieſts, or the different ends for which they were deſigned; the larger, for more noble and general aſſemblies; the ſmaller, for more private, and perhaps family uſes: the large, for ſacrifices and feſtival ſolemnities; the ſmall, for particular interceſſions, predictions, and perhaps ſepulchres of prieſts and worthies; the larger circles might be for inauguration as well as worſhip; and the ſmaller for electing inferior magiſtrates.

Of theſe monuments, that kind is moſt antient which was moſt ſimple, and conſiſted only of a circle of erect ſtones: of this ſort there

are

are a great many in different parts of Britain. There are ſome circles near one to the other, and their centres in a line: of this kind is a monument called the Hurlers, on a down not far from Bodmin, in Cornwall: the ſtones of this monument are by the common people ſuppoſed to have been once men, thus transformed as a puniſhment for profaning the ſabbath, by hurling the ball; an exerciſe for which the people of Cornwall are particularly famous. This monument conſiſted of three circles, from which many ſtones are now carried off.

At Stanton Drew, in Somerſetſhire, there is a remarkable monument of this kind, called the wedding. It conſiſts of ſtones about ſix feet high, ranged in a circle ninety feet in diameter; and its name is derived from a fabulous tradition, that as a bride was going to be married, ſhe and the reſt of the company were changed into ſtones.

At Little Salked, near Iſis Parliſh, in Cumberland, is a circle formed of ſeventy-ſeven ſtones, each of which is ten feet high: two of theſe ſtones, ſtanding at a greater diſtance from each other than the reſt, form an entrance into the circle; and before the entrance is a ſingle ſtone fifteen feet high: this ſtone the common people call Long Meg, and the reſt her daughters. Within the circle are two heaps of ſtones, under which it is thought dead bodies have been buried; and the circle is ſuppoſed, by ſome writers, to have been a monument

ment of a victory, or of the inveſtiture of ſome Daniſh king.

On the top of a hill in Caernarvonſhire, in Wales, is a monument called Y Meineu hirion, and conſiſts of a circular entrenchment about eighty feet diameter, on the outſide of which are ſtill ſtanding, twelve rough ſtone pillars, from five to ſix feet high: theſe are again incloſed by a ſtone wall; and near the wall, on the outſide, are three other ſuch rough pillars, ranged in a triangular form. This work is ſuppoſed to have been a Druid temple; and near it are ſeveral monuments, conſiſting of vaſt heaps of ſtones, which, according to tradition, are ſepulchral monuments of antient Britons, who fell in a battle fought here againſt the Romans.

Among the monuments of this kind in different parts of Scotland, there is one in the pariſh of Duthell, in Strathſpey, in the county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of two circles of ſtones, and called Chapel Piglag, from a lady of that name, who uſed to repair to it for devotion: within half a mile of this circle, there is a coppice reputed ſacred, ſo that no body will cut a branch of it: in the middle of this coppice is a fountain, which is alſo deemed ſacred: and in the iſland of Pomona, in Orkney, there are two temples, where the natives of this iſland believe the ſun and moon to have been worſhipped; they are ſituated, one on the eaſt, and the other on the weſt ſide of a lake called Stennis:

Stennis: the largeſt is 110 paces in diameter, and the leaſt is ſemicircular; and each is ſurrounded by a trench.

It muſt not however be concluded, that all the monuments of the circular kind had no other uſe but thoſe of religion, government, and election; the names by which ſome of them are ſtill called, the ſingular conſtruction of others, as well as the particular cuſtoms recorded in the hiſtory of the antients, will ſuggeſt ſome other very different uſes, to which monuments of this figure were applied. Where they are ſemicircular, and diſtinguiſhed by ſeats and benches of the like materials, there is no doubt but they were deſigned for the exhibition of plays. There are ſeveral theatres of this kind in different parts of Britain; but though this form is beſt adapted for the inſtruction and information of the audience, yet, as they cannot be ſuppoſed, in thoſe illiterate times, to have conſulted the delight and inſtruction of the ear, ſo much as the pleaſure and entertainment of the eye, it is not ſo commonly met with among the remains of antiquity, as the amphitheatrical form, which being more capacious, had generally the preference of the former.

In theſe amphitheatres of ſtone, not broken as the circles of erect ſtones, the Britons uſually aſſembled to hear plays acted, and to ſee ſports and games.

Of

Of theſe circles there are a great number in Cornwall, where they are called *Plan an guare*, which ſignifies a plain of ſport and paſtime; the benches round were generally of turf, but ſometimes of ſtone. The moſt remarkable monument of this kind is near the church of St. Juſt, not far from Penzance, in Cornwall, which ſeems to have been a work of more than uſual labour and correctneſs. It was an exact circle, of 126 feet diameter: the perpendicular height of the bank from the area, which is now ſeven feet, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, ten feet. The ſeats conſiſt of ſix ſteps, fourteen inches wide, and a foot high, with one on the top of all, where the rampart is about ſeven feet wide.

Artificial heaps of earth and ſtone, which are at preſent called barrows, are monuments of the remoteſt antiquity, and oftentimes of the higheſt dignity. They were originally intended for the more ſecure protection of the remains of the dead, though afterwards they were raiſed to anſwer other purpoſes. Barrows are found in moſt countries; but in Britain and the Britiſh iſles they are very numerous, occaſioned by the practice of the Druids, who burnt, and then buried their dead. The materials of which barrows conſiſt, are either a multitude of ſmall or great ſtones, earth alone, or ſtones and earth mixed together, and forming a little hill, which was called by the Romans *Tumulus*. Thoſe which conſiſt chiefly of ſtone, are called *Kairnes*, or *Karns*, in Scotland, the Iſle of Man, Ireland, Corn-

Cornwall, and ſome other parts of England. When they conſiſt of earth, they are frequently called *Crigs*, or *Crugs*, in Cornwall, which ſignifies *round heaps*. In Staffordſhire they are called *Lows*, or ſepulchres; in Wales they are termed *Tommens*, or *hillocks*; and the word *barrow* ſeems to come from the Saxon word *byrigh*, from which the Engliſh word *bury* is alſo derived.

An earthen barrow of a wide circumference, and about five feet high, ſituated in a field at Trelowarren, in Cornwall, was opened in 1731; and as the workmen had dug half way to the bottom, they found a parcel of ſtones ſet in ſome order, which being removed, a cavity was diſcovered in the middle of the barrow, about two feet in diameter, and of equal height; it was ſurrounded, and covered with ſtones, and encloſed human bones of all ſorts, intermixed with wood-aſhes: at the diſtance of a few feet from this central cavity, there were found two urns, one on each ſide, with their mouths turned downwards, encloſing ſmall bones and aſhes; and among the earth of the barrow were found three thin bits of braſs, ſuppoſed to have been pieces of a ſword, or ſome other inſtrument, which having been put upon the funeral pile and broke, was thrown into the barrow among the earth, and other materials that were heaped together.

Beſides theſe plain barrows, there are others which diſcover greateart and exactneſs. Some

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are ſurrounded with a ſingle row of ſtones, which form the baſe; others, with a ring or foſs of earth; ſome have a large flat ſtone on the top; and ſome a pillar, ſometimes with, but oftener without inſcription. Some have a circle round the bottom, and round the top alſo; and where this cuſtom prevailed, and no ſtones offered for the purpoſe, trees were planted. When theſe barrows were not very large, and the burying places of private perſons only, they were ſituated near public roads, to put travellers in mind of their common deſtiny. If they were the ſepulchres of common ſoldiers, they were thrown up generally on the field of battle, where the ſoldiers fell; theſe are found in ſtrait lines, ſtretching along the plains, which have been the ſcenes of great actions, as regularly as the front of an army. The ſize of theſe ſepulchral monuments is various, but generally large, in proportion to the quality of the deceaſed, or the vanity, affectation, and power of the ſurvivors.

There is a ſingular kind of barrow, which obtains throughout all the Scilly iſlands: theſe barrows are edged with ſtones, which form the outward ring: in the middle they have a cavity walled on each ſide, and covered with large flat ſtones, over which is a tumulus of ſmall ſtones and earth.

By the contents of all barrows which have been examined elſewhere, as well as in this iſland, it appears, that the principal cauſe of

their erection, was to encloſe either the aſhes, or the bodies unburnt of the dead: however, the ſepulchres of the antients being always looked upon with a kind of veneration, they afterwards became applied to the ſolemnization of their higheſt rites of religion and feſtivity: for on ſtone barrows, eſpecially ſuch as have a large flat ſtone on the top, the Druids kindled their annual fires: where the earth barrows are incloſed or ſhaped by a circle of erect ſtones, they ſerved as altars for ſacrifice, or as places of inauguration, the prince elect ſtanding on the top, expoſed to view, and the Druid officiating cloſe at the edge below. On the ſame hillock perhaps judgment was frequently pronounced, and the moſt important deciſions made, as from a ſacred eminence; and, where ſuch barrows where not at hand, ſomething of the like kind was raiſed.

In ſeveral parts of this iſland is found a large flat ſtone, in an horizontal poſition, ſupported by other flat ſtones, fixed in the ground. This monument in different countries is known by different names, but the general name by which it is known among antiquaries, is that of *Cromlech* or *Cromleh*, which in the Iriſh, and the antient Britiſh language, ſignifies a crooked ſtone; the upper ſurface of the incumbent ſtone being generally convex, and the whole ſtone frequently lying in an inclined or crooked poſition. The ſituation in which this monument is generally found is the ſummit of a hill in order, without doubt, to render it as con-

conſpicuous as poſſible. Sometimes it is mounted on a barrow, conſiſting either of ſtones or earth: it is ſometimes placed in the middle of a circle of erect ſtones; in which caſe it is ſuppoſed to have been raiſed on ſome extraordinary occaſion; but when a circle has a tall ſtone in the middle, we find this monument ſometimes placed on the edge of ſuch a circle, from which circumſtance it would appear that it was unlawful to remove the middle ſtone.

The elevation of this monument is generally ſix, eight, or more feet, from the ground, and ſome are found quite incloſed and buried as it were in the barrow.

The number of ſupporters generally in monuments of this kind are three; and theſe incloſe an area of ſix feet or more in length, and four in breadth. To what nation, ſect, or religion, this monument is to be aſcribed is a point not eaſily adjuſted, as cromlechs are found in Denmark, France, and Germany, in the iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea, in Ireland, Britain, and the Britiſh iſles; they are therefore generally ſuppoſed to have been Celtic monuments, and doubtleſs are very antient, as appears by their ſimplicity. There are ſome monuments of this kind in Wales, the ſupporters of which are marked with croſſes; but it is ſuppoſed that theſe croſſes muſt have been marked upon them after the eſtabliſhment of

chriſtianity, as the Chriſtians never erected ſtructures of this ſort.

The uſe and intent of theſe monuments appear to have been ſepulchral, as is evident from ſeveral circumſtances; but particularly from the ſkeleton of a human body, together with ſeveral pieces of bones, lately dug up under a monument of this kind in Ireland.

In the pariſh of Madern, in Cornwall, there are two cromlechs; one is placed on the ſummit of a round hill: the cover-ſtone meaſures eight feet nine inches, by fourteen feet three inches; the ſupporters, being three in number, are five feet high; and the length of the incumbent ſtone bears due eaſt and weſt. The ſtone barrow with which this cromlech is ſurrounded, is not two feet high from the general ſurface; but is thirty-ſeven feet three inches in diameter.

On the top of a high hill about a mile from Senor, near St. Ives, in Cornwall, ſtands a very large handſome cromlech: it is exactly of the ſame dimenſions, and its length points the ſame way, with the cromlech before deſcribed; the top ſtone is eight feet ten inches high from the ground: underneath it is a ſtone cheſt, or *Kiſt-vaen*, as it is termed in the antient Britiſh and Iriſh languages, neatly formed, and fenced every way: it is ſurrounded with a ſtone barrow, forty-ſeven feet in diameter. There are many other cromlechs in Cornwall; but as they

they do not differ materially one from another, they require no particular deſcription.

At Lech yr Aſt, near Cardigan, in the county of that name, is a vaſt rude ſtone, about five and twenty or thirty feet in circumference: it ſtands reclined, and is ſupported by a pillar about three feet high; and near it are two other rude ſtone monuments of the ſame kind.

Near Kelhan, in the ſame county, is a ſtone pillar about ſixteen feet high, three feet broad, and two thick, erected on the top of a mountain: and at Penbryn, north of Cardigan, is a large rough ſtone lying on the ground, with an inſcription cut very deep, but unintelligible; near this ſtone was found a Britiſh gold coin, weighing near a guinea, and ſuppoſed to be of an earlier time than the arrival of the Romans in this iſland.

Near Ruthin, in Denbighſhire, are two remarkable ſtone cheſts, or *Kiſtieu maen*, as the Welch call them, of which mention has been made already; and one of them is diſtinguiſhed from the other by the name of *Karchar Kynrik Rwth*, or *Kynrik Rwth's priſon*. Theſe ſtand north and ſouth, at the diſtance of a furlong one from another; they are in the form of a cheſt, and each conſiſts of ſeven ſtones; of theſe ſeven ſtones, four, which compoſe the top, bottom, and two ſides, are above ſix feet long; and three broad; a fifth ſtone forms

the ſouth end of the cheſt: at the north end is the entrance ſecured by a ſixth ſtone, which formed the door, and was upon occaſion removed: this door ſtone was claſped or faſtened by a ſeventh ſtone, of a vaſt weight, which was laid over the top ſtone; and, when the door was to be faſtened, was removed towards the north end. Theſe ſtone cheſts, together with ſome other rude ſtone monuments at this place, are called *Kerig y Drudion*, the Druid ſtones; and though one of the ſtone cheſts is called Kynrik Rwth's priſon, it is not probable that they were intended for priſons, by the Druids, who conſtructed them. Kynrik Rwth was a petty tyrant in this neighbourhood, of much later times than the Druids; and he perhaps thought proper to ſhut up ſome perſon who offended him in one of theſe cells, which might give occaſion to call it his priſon; but for what uſe theſe ſtone cheſts were firſt intended is unknown.

In the iſland of Angleſea there are many cromlechs, and other ſtone monuments, ſeveral of which have inſcriptions; but moſt of theſe inſcriptions are in ſuch rude and barbarous characters, as to be totally illegible. The like cromlechs, and other ſtone monuments, with the like inſcriptions, are to be met with in ſeveral parts of Pembrokeſhire; and upon Moſtyn mountain, near Caerwys in Flintſhire, ſtands a ſtone pillar, upon which antiquaries have employed much labour, though to little purpoſe. It is ſet in a pedeſtal, about five

feet

feet long, four feet and a half broad, and fourteen inches thick. It is thirteen feet high, about four feet broad, and eleven inches thick; and is engraved with various figures and characters, which have not yet been decyphered. In the neighbourhood are ſeveral barrows, where great quantities of human bones have been dug up, and the Welch name of the pillar ſignifies the Stone of Lamentation.

Sepulchral monuments of later times being very numerous, a few of the moſt remarkable only will be pointed out.

It having been recorded in the ſongs of the antient Britiſh bards, that the illuſtrious Britiſh king Arthur was buried in the abbey-church of Glaſtonbury, in Somerſetſhire, king Henry the ſecond ordered a ſearch to be made there for his tomb; and about ſeven feet under ground, a ſort of tomb-ſtone was found, with a large plate of lead fixed on it; and on the plate was the following inſcription, in barbarous and Gothic letters, HIC JACET SEPVLTVS INCLITVS REX ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA. About nine feet below this monumental ſtone was found a coffin of hollowed oak, containing the bones of a human body, ſuppoſed to be that of king Arthur.

In the church of Wimborn-minſter, in Dorſetſhire, king Etheldred, brother to king Alfred lies buried, under a marble tomb, on which is the effigy of a king crowned, a half length, which

which is thought to be the moſt antient piece of Engliſh ſculpture now extant, and the following inſcription; IN HOC LOCO QVIESCIT CORPVS S. ETHELDREDI REGIS WEST SAXONUM, MARTYRIS, QVI ANNO DOMINI DCCCLXXXII. XXIII. APRILIS, PER MANVS DANORUM PAGANORUM OCCVBVIT.

At Ramſey, in Huntingtonſhire, there was formerly an abbey, of which ſome part of the old gate-houſe, together with the tomb of Ailwin, alderman of all England, and duke and earl of the Eaſt Angles, who founded this abbey in the year 969, is ſtill ſtanding. This tomb is decorated with a ſtatue of Ailwin, and has the following inſcription: HIC REQUIESCIT AILWINVS INCLITI REGIS EADGARI COGNATVS, TOTIVS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANNVS, ET HVJVS SACRI COENOBII MIRACVLOSVS FVNDATOR. Ailwin is repreſented holding two keys and a ragged ſtaff in his right hand, as the enſigns of his offices.

King Harold, who fell in battle againſt William the Conqueror, was buried at Waltham abbey, in Eſſex, which he himſelf founded in the year 1062; and ſome workmen, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, found his coffin, over which was a grave ſtone, with no other inſcription than INFOELIX HAROLD.

Upon opening a grave in the church of St. John, at Beverley, in Yorkſhire, in the year 1664, a vault of free ſtone was diſcovered,

fifteen

fifteen feet long, and two feet broad. In the vault was a ſheet of lead, four feet long, containing ſome aſhes, bones, beads, braſs pins, iron nails, and other relics; and upon the ſheet was a leaden plate, with an inſcription, intimating, that this church was burnt in September 1188; and that, upon an inquiſition made there, on the ſixth of the ides of March 1197, the bones of St. John de Beverley were found in the eaſt part of the church, and depoſited in this vault. This St. John de Beverley died in the year 721. The inſcription is as follows:

+ *Anno ab incarnatione Domini* MCLXXXVIII. *combuſta fuit hæc Eccleſia in menſe Septembri in Sequenti nocte poſt feſtum ſancti Mathæi Apoſtoli, et in anno* MCXCVII. VI. *Idus Martii facta fuit inquiſitio Reliquarum beati Johannis in hoc loco, et inventa ſunt hæc oſſa, in orientali parte Sepulchri et hic recondita, et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inventus et reconditus.*

At Kirklees, in the weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, is a funeral monument of the famous outlaw Robin Hood, with the following inſcription.

Here undernead dis laid ſtean
Lais Robert earl of Huntingtun.
Nea arier az hie ſa gued,
An pipl kauld im Robin Heud,
Sick utlawz hi an is men
Vil England niver ſi agen.

Obiit 24 Kal. Decembris 1247.

In

In the church of St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire, not many years ago, was diſcovered the tomb of Humphrey duke of Gloceſter, brother to king Henry the Fifth, containing a leaden coffin, in which was the duke's corpſe preſerved almoſt entire, by a ſort of pickle, in which it lay. On the wall, at the eaſt end of the vault, is a crucifix painted, with a cup on each ſide of the head, another about the middle, and fourth at the feet.

Near Forres, a borough town in the county of Elgin in Scotland, is a large ſtone pillar, intended as a monument of a victory obtained here by Malcolm Mackenneth, a king of Scotland, over Sueno king of Denmark; and not far from Dornoch, a borough town of Sutherlandſhire, is another ſtone pillar, erected as a monument of a king of Denmark, who was killed and buried there.

Beſides the ſtone monuments already mentioned, there are, in many parts of this iſland, a vaſt number of other ſtones, which are with great reaſon ſuppoſed to be Druid monuments, though it is uncertain to what particular uſe moſt of them were applied.

In Cornwall, there are many ſingle ſtones which are ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh deities; and near a village called St. Cleere, north of Leſkard in that county, is a pile of rocks placed one over another, and called Wringcheeſe, from the reſemblance of ſome of them

them to large cheeſes preſſed by the ſuperincumbent weight, which is judged to have been one of the rock deities of the Druids. This pile is thirty-two feet high, and the ſtones towards the top, by being many time larger than thoſe in the middle, or nearer the foundation, project ſo far over the middle part, that it has been a matter of wonder how ſuch an ill conſtructed pile could reſiſt, for many ages, the ſtorms of ſo expoſed a ſituation. Some have judged this an artificial ſtructure, though moſt writers are of opinion it is a natural one: the top ſtone is ſaid to have been formerly a logan, or rocking ſtone, which, when it was entire, might by eaſily moved with a pole; but now, great part of that weight, which kept one end of it in an equipoiſe with the other, is taken away, whence it is become immoveable. On the top are two regular baſons, but part of one of them is broken off.

There is a kind of ſtone monuments in Cornwall, each conſiſting of a large orbicular rock, ſupported by two other rocks, between which there is a paſſage: this ſort of monument, in Cornwall and the Scilly iſlands, is commonly called *Tolmen*, which ſignifies the hole of ſtone. Theſe are ſuppoſed to have been deities in the time of the Druids; and the moſt aſtoniſhing monument of this kind now remaining in Cornwall, is at Mên, between Falmouth and Helſton; it conſiſts of one vaſt oval pebble, placed on the points of two natural rocks, ſo that a man may creep under the incumbent rock and be-

between its two ſupporters, through a paſſage about three feet wide, and as many high: the longeſt diameter of the incumbent ſtone, which points due north and ſouth, is thirty-three feet; the circumference is ninety-ſeven feet, and ſixty feet acroſs the middle; and it is thought to be 750 tons weight at leaſt. On the top the whole ſurface is wrought into baſons, and reſembles an imperfect or mutilated honey-comb: moſt of theſe baſons diſcharge their contents into two principal baſons, one at the ſouth, and the other at the north end of the rock.

Near Madern, north of Penzance, there are three ſtones ſtanding erect, on a triangular plan; one of them is thin and flat, and fixed in the ground on its edge; in the middle of it is a large hole, about fourteen inches diameter, whence it is called *Men an Tol*, which, in the Corniſh language, ſignifies, the holed ſtone: each of the other two ſtones is a rude pillar about four feet high, and near one of them is a ſtone like a cuſhion, or pillar, as if to kneel upon. To what particular rite of ſuperſtition this monument was appropriated is uncertain, but the country people in its neighbourhood, even at this day, creep through the holed ſtone for pains in their back and limbs. Young children are drawn through it, to cure them of the rickets; and it ſerves alſo as an oracular monument to inform them of ſome material incident of love or fortune.

Of the ſame kind there are many other ſtones in different parts of Cornwall; and here are many rocks of that grandeur, remarkable ſhape, and ſurpriſing poſition, as leave no room to doubt but that they muſt have been deities of the Druids, a people much addicted to the ſuperſtition of worſhipping rocks.

In a piece of paſture ground near Kinver, in Staffordſhire, there is a large ſtone, ſix feet high, and twelve feet in circumference, which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood call Battle Stone, or Bolt Stone. In the top of this ſtone are two notches, which form the reſemblance of three heads. Some perſons ſuppoſe the ſtone to have been a Britiſh deity, though others are of opinion that it was put up by the ancient Britons, as a memorial of a battle fought in this place.

Near Burrowbridge, in Yorkſhire, are three huge ſtones in form of pyramids, called the Devil's Bolts, which ſome ſuppoſed to have been a Roman trophy: but others are of opinion, that they were Britiſh deities; they ſtand in a ſtraight line, and were formerly four in number, but one was diſplaced many years ago, in hopes of finding treaſure under it.

There have been ſeveral rocking ſtones in different parts of this iſland, but particularly in Cornwall, where they are called Logan ſtones. Some Logan ſtones are ſuppoſed to be natural and ſome artificial. They are with

great reaſon believed to have been Druid monuments, but to what particular rite they were applied is not ſo certain.

Near the ſouthmoſt point of the Land's End, there is a promontory called Caſtle Treryn, which conſiſts of three diſtinct piles of rocks: on the weſtern ſide of the middle pile, near the top, lies a very large ſtone, ſo evenly poiſed, that any hand may rock it, and yet the extremities of its baſe are at ſuch a diſtance from each other, and ſo well ſecured, that it is impoſſible any leaver, or indeed any force, however applied in a mechanical way, could remove it from its preſent ſituation.

In the pariſh of Sithny, in Cornwall, ſtood a famous Logan ſtone, commonly called Men Amber. It is eleven feet long, twenty-four feet in girt, and was ſo nicely poiſed, that the leaſt force could move it: but in the time of Oliver Cromwell, it was undermined, and thrown down by order of the governor of Pendennis, as an object of ſuperſtitious tradition.

In the High Peak of Derby, near a village called Birchover, is a large rock with two Logan ſtones upon it: one of them is twelve feet high, and thirty-ſix feet round; yet it reſts upon a point, in ſuch an equipoiſe, that it may be moved with a finger.

On a cliff which hangs over the ſea, about half a mile from the city of St. David's, in Pembrokeſhire, is a ſtone ſo large, that it is ſuppoſed to exceed the draught of an hundred oxen: yet it was mounted up three feet high upon other ſtones, in ſuch an equilibrium, that a ſlight touch would rock it from one ſide to the other, till the parliament ſoldiers, in the civil war under Charles the firſt, regarding it as an object of ſuperſtition, deſtroyed its equipoiſe.

In ſeveral parts of Britain are found caverns of very different conſtructions and dimenſions, which are therefore ſuppoſed to be the works of very different nations, at different periods of time: ſome of the moſt remarkable of them are the following.

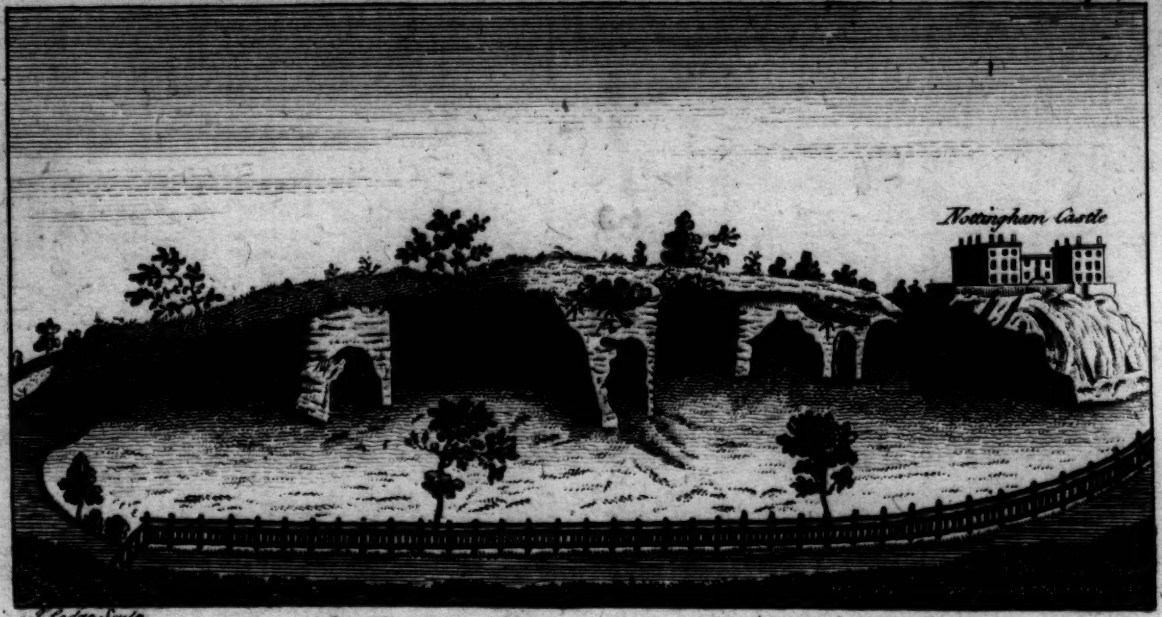
At Eaſt Tilbury, in Eſſex, near the bank of the river Thames, there is a chalky cliff, in which are ſeveral ſpacious caverns, about twelve feet high, growing gradually narrower at the top: they are very ſkilfully lined with ſtone, and are thought to be the work of the antient Britons, who probably uſed them for granaries, in the manner of the Germans mentioned by Tacitus; and in the heath and fields, near Crayford, in Kent, ſeveral caverns may be ſeen which are from ten to twenty fathoms deep, narrow at the mouth and wide at the bottom, like thoſe on the other ſide of the Thames at Tilbury, and might therefore have been dug for the ſame purpoſe: though ſome

antiquaries ſuppoſe them to have been receptacles for the wives, children, and moveables of the Saxons, when they were at war with the Britons.

In a rock near Wetherall, a village of Cumberland, upon the river Eden, there have been dug ſeveral dwellings or hiding places, conſiſting of two rooms, one within another, and each of them about eighteen feet ſquare. Camden ſuppoſes theſe caverns to have been places of refuge; but Dr. Gibſon thinks it more probable that they were cells for hermits, though it is certain that they were very difficult of acceſs, a circumſtance which ſeems rather to favour the opinion of Camden than that of his commentator. And upon the bank of the ſame river, not far from Penrith, there is a grotto of two rooms, dug out of the ſolid rock, and called Iſis Parliſh. The paſſage to this grotto is difficult and dangerous, and was formerly ſecured by iron gates, which were ſtanding not many years ago. It was a place of great ſtrength, and is thought to have been uſed as an aſylum in time of war.

The town of Nottingham derives its name from a Saxon word, which ſignifies a place abounding with caverns, or holes, dug under ground; ſeveral ſuch caverns being found cut with great art into apartments, with chimnies, windows, and other conveniencies, at the bottom of a ſteep rock, under the town, which are ſuppoſed to have been contrived by the antient inha-

V. II. p. 76.



T. Lodge Sculp.

A Street of Ancient British Cells.

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inhabitants, for places of retreat. This town had an antient caſtle built by William the Conqueror; and in the rock on which the caſtle ſtood, are ſeveral of theſe caverns cut out into different apartments, one of which is remarkable for the hiſtory of Chriſt's paſſion, cut by David the Second, king of Scotland, who was a priſoner in Nottingham caſtle; and there is a winding ſtaircaſe leading almoſt to the bottom of the rock into another of theſe caverns, called Mortimer's hole, from a ſuppoſition that Roger Mortimer, earl of March, hid himſelf in it, before he was ſeized by order of Edward the Third. In a park near Nottingham, there is a ridge of perpendicular rocks, cut out into a church, houſes, chambers, pigeon-houſe, and other conveniencies. The altar of the church is ſaid to be natural rock, and the church appears to have been adorned with a ſteeple and pillars of the ſame materials, and cut in the ſame manner; and between the park and caſtle there is an antient hermitage, cut alſo out of a rock.

At Warkworth, in Northumberland, near the mouth of the river Coquet, there is an hermitage cut out of a ſolid rock, conſiſting of a bedchamber and kitchen, with a chapel and an altar; and near Knareſborough, in Yorkſhire, is a cell called Robert's cave, hewn out of a rock. Part of the rock is formed into an altar, in which are cut the figures of three heads, deſigned, as is ſuppoſed, for an emblem of the Trinity. This cell was the hermitage of Ro-

bert, the founder of a religious ſect, called the Robertines; and here he died, in the year 1216.

In the iſle of Arran, in the county of Bute, in North Britain, on the ſea coaſt, are ſeveral caves, one of which is large enough to contain an hundred men; and at the further end of this cave is a pillar, cut out of a rock, and engraved with the head of a deer, and a double hilted ſword: the natives of the iſland have a tradition that this cave was antiently inhabited by a giant famous for his great exploits; and in the iſle of Ilay, one of the weſtern iſles, are many caves, one of which is divided into chambers, and is large enough to contain 200 men.

In Hay, one of the Orkney iſlands, is a hollowed ſtone, called the Dwarf-ſtone, which is thirty-ſix feet long, eighteen feet broad, and nine feet thick, with a ſquare hole in it, about a foot each way, for an entrance. Cloſe to it lies a ſtone of the ſame dimenſions with the entrance, which, no doubt, ſerved as a door to it; and within the hollowed ſtone, at one end, is the reſemblance of a bed, with a pillow cut out of the ſtone, and big enough for two men to lie on. At the other end is a couch, and in the middle a hearth, with a hole cut out above it, for a chimney. It lies on a heath, about a mile diſtant from any houſe, and is ſuppoſed to have been an hermitage.

About

About a mile from Caſtle Conner, in the county of Sligo, in Ireland, is a hill, into which a circular entrance was diſcovered in the year 1640. The inſide is found to conſiſt of quadrangular chambers, lined and arched with large ſtones; and in the ſame county is a hill, or rock, called Corren, into which there is a ſteep, and almoſt inacceſſible entrance, which leads to ſeveral caverns. The neighbouring inhabitants call thoſe caverns the Giant's houſe.

In Freſlar, one of the Shetland iſles, in Scotland, are ſome of the houſes of the Picts, or antient North Britons, ſtanding entire at this day: the height of theſe houſes is between twenty and thirty feet; their breadth in the middle is about twelve feet, and they taper towards both ends. The entry is lower than that of modern houſes, the windows are long and narrow, and each houſe is vaulted underneath.

Near the weſt-gate of the city of Wincheſter, are the ruins of a caſtle, where the Weſt Saxon kings are ſuppoſed to have kept their court. In the caſtle-hall, which is now the town-hall, a round table is ſtill preſerved, called king Arthur's round table; it conſiſts of one piece of wood, and is pretended to be about 1200 years old: it has ſome illegible Saxon characters upon it, which are ſaid to be the names of twenty-four knights with whom king Arthur uſed to carouſe, and who are called knights of the round table. And oppoſite to Penrith, on the other

ſide

ſide of the river Eimot, in Weſtmoreland, is a large round intrenchment, incloſing a plain area, called alſo king Arthur's round table. It has two paſſages oppoſite one to another, and the trenches are on the inſide, which ſhew it not to have been deſigned for a place of ſtrength, but rather a ſort of amphitheatre for juſts and tournaments. Near this intrenchment is a ſtone fort, in the form of a horſe-ſhoe, opening towards the table, and called by ſome king Arthur's caſtle. It is alſo called *Mayburgh*, a name which in the Saxon language ſignifies a *fort of union or alliance*, and is ſuppoſed to have been derived from a peace concluded here in the year 926, between Ethelſtan, king of England, Conſtantine, king of Scotland, Hacval, king of Wales, and other princes.

One of the moſt remarkable Saxon monuments in this iſland, is the rude figure of a white horſe, which takes up near an acre of ground on the ſide of a green hill, called White-horſe-hill, near Upper Lambourne, in Berkſhire. A horſe is known to have been the Saxon ſtandard; and ſome have ſuppoſed that the figure was made by Hengiſt, one of the Saxon kings: but others are of opinion, that it was made by order of Alfred, in the reign of his brother Ethelred, as a monument of his victory gained over the Danes in the year 871, at Aſhdown, not far from this hill; and it has been a cuſtom immemorial for the neighbouring peaſants to aſſemble on a certain day, about Midſummer, and clear away the weeds from this white horſe, and

trim the edges, to preſerve its colour and ſhape; after which, the evening is ſpent in mirth and feſtivity.

South of Kineton, in Warwickſhire, there is a valley, called the Vale of the Red Horſe, from the rude figure of a horſe, cut out upon a red ſoil on the ſide of a hill, and ſuppoſed, like that of the white horſe in Berkſhire, to have been a Saxon monument. The trenches which form this figure, are trimmed and kept clean by a freeholder in the neighbourhood, who enjoys his lands by that ſervice; and ſouth of the vale of the red horſe is a ſquare military entrenchment, containing about twelve acres, where, in the laſt century, were found a braſs ſword and a battle-ax.

Not far from Monks-Riſborough, in Buckinghamſhire, there is a high, ſteep, chalky hill, on the ſouth ſide of which there is the figure of a croſs, which is there called Whiteleaf-croſs, from Whiteleaf, the hamlet in which it ſtands. It is formed by trenches, cut into the chalk about two feet deep, in the ſame manner as the horſe on Whitehorſe-hill, in Berkſhire, and, like that, ſuppoſed to be a trophy of the Saxons.

The perpendicular line is about one hundred feet long, and the tranſverſe line about ſeventy. The breadth of the perpendicular line at bottom, is about fifty feet; but it grows gradually narrower, and at the top is not more than twenty.

The

The breadth of the tranſverſe line is about twelve feet, and the whole is ſupported on a triangle, intended to repreſent the flight of ſteps gradually decreaſing, on which it was uſual at that time to erect croſſes in the public ways: ſuch croſſes and ſteps being alſo repreſented on ſome of the coins of the northern nations, and in ſubſcriptions to charters granted in the early ages of Chriſtianity by our Saxon anceſtors.

Near Aylesford, in Kent, under the ſide of a very high chalky hill, there is a heap of huge ſtones, ſome ſtanding endwiſe, and others lying acroſs, called by the common people Keith-coty-houſe, and ſuppoſed to be the tombs of Kentigern and Horbus, two Daniſh princes, killed here in battle with the Britons; or as ſome ſay with Vortinas, and Hengiſt the Saxon.

Near Shap, north-weſt of Orton, in Weſtmoreland, there are ſeveral large ſtones in form of pyramids, ſome of which are fourteen feet diameter at the baſe, and nine feet high; and being placed at equal diſtances one from another, ſtand almoſt in a direct line, a mile long. They were certainly deſigned to perpetuate the memory of ſome action which hiſtory has not recorded.

In England there are ſeveral very wide, deep, and long ditches, which are called dykes, and were cut, ſome by the Britons, ſome by the Saxons, and others by the Danes, at different periods of time, and for different purpoſes.

A ditch

A ditch of a very extraordinary ſize, called Wanſdyke, runs acroſs Wiltſhire from weſt to eaſt. The name *Wanſdyke*, is a corruption or contraction of the Saxon name *Woden's ditch*, or the Ditch of Woden, a Saxon deity, and the reputed progenitor of the Saxons. The name Wanſdyke has given riſe to a fabulous and extravagant opinion among the common people, that this ditch was cut by the devil on a Wedneſday. It divides Wiltſhire nearly into two equal parts; and may be traced from the city of Bath, in Somerſetſhire, to Great Bedwin, upon the borders of Berkſhire. Among antiquaries there are various opinions concerning it. Some make it a boundary between the Belgæ and Dobuni, who inhabited theſe parts in the time of the Romans, and called it *Guahan Glaudh*, which ſignifies a *ſeparating ditch*. Some think it was a boundary between the Weſt Saxons and Mercians; but others, that it was cut long before the Mercian kingdom was ſettled, by Cerdic, the firſt king of the Weſt Saxons, or his ſon Kenric, as a bar againſt the incurſions of the Britons from their garriſons at Bath, Glouceſter, and Cirenceſter; and this opinion is ſupported by the hiſtorian William of Malmeſbury, who ſays, that, in the year 590, the Saxons were routed by the Britons at Wodenſdyke. The rampart and graff of this ditch are very large, and the rampart is on the ſouth ſide.

There are ſeveral leſs conſiderable ditches ſtill viſible in Wiltſhire, particularly upon Saliſbury plain;

plain; and in a Saxon charter of lands which were given to an abbey at Wilton, mention is made of no leſs than thirteen diſtinct dykes, which ſome think might have been cut to divide ſome great lordſhips from each other.

In Cambridgeſhire there are ſeveral very large ditches, which were cut by the Eaſt Angles to keep out the Mercians. One, called Flemſdyke, begins at Hinxton, and runs eaſtward for five miles to Horſeheath. Another, called Brent Ditch, runs from Milbourne by Fulmer. A third, called Seven Mile Dyke, is ſituated at the end of a cauſeway, three miles long, leading from Stourbridge towards Newmarket: it begins on the eaſt ſide of the river Cam, and runs in a ſtraight line as far as Balſham. About a mile and a half from Newmarket is a fourth ditch, which, being a ſtupendous work much ſuperior to the reſt, has obtained the name of the Devil's Dyke; the common people ſuppoſing it to be more adequate to the power of ſpirits than of men. It begins at Rech, and running many miles over Newmarket heath, it ends near Cowlidge. Some have thought that Seven Mile Dyke, and Devil's Dyke, were the work of Canute the Dane; but the Devil's Dyke is mentioned by Abba Floriacenſis, an hiſtorian, who died in the tenth century, and Canute did not begin his reign till the beginning of the eleventh.

In ancient times, theſe ditches were called St. Edmund's ditches; whence it is thought probable

bable that they were the work of St. Edmund, king of the Eaſt Angles.

Between Ramſey and Wittleſey-meer, in Huntingdonſhire, there is a ditch, ſometimes called Swerdes Delf, and ſometimes Knout's Delf, but now Steed's Dyke: it parts Huntingdonſhire from Cambridgeſhire, and is ſaid to have been occaſioned by the following accident: as king Canute's family were paſſing over Wittleſey-meer, in their way from Peterborough to Ramſey, their veſſel was caſt away in one of the commotions that frequently happen in theſe meers, and ſeveral lives were loſt; upon this the king, to prevent the like diſaſters in time to come, ordered his army to mark out a ditch with their ſwords and ſkeins, which gave occaſion to the name of Swerdes Delf, and afterwards employed labourers to dig, clean, and perfect this undertaking.

Corfe caſtle, in Dorſetſhire, is ſuppoſed to have been built by king Edgar. This caſtle is thought to have been one of the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom; the ſcite of it is near half a mile in circumference; and by the ruins, it appears to have been not only a ſtrong, but a magnificent building. That this caſtle was a place of great importance in the time of king Henry the Third, is manifeſt from hiſtory: for when Simon Montford took that prince priſoner, in the forty-ſecond year of his reign, it was one of the three fortreſſes which he required to be delivered up to him; and it was afterwards choſen

by Mortimer for the priſon of king Edward the Second. It was repaired by king Henry the Seventh, and afterwards by king Charles the Firſt, for whom it became a garriſon: but being betrayed to the parliament forces, they plundered and demoliſhed it.

On Kemſley downs, near Milton, in Kent, are the ruins of a fortification overgrown with buſhes, and therefore called Caſtle-ruff, which was built by Haſtings the pirate, in the time of king Alfred; and there ſtill remain the ditches and part of the ſtone-work of another fort, erected by that king againſt the pirate, on the other ſide of the water, in the iſle of Shepey, called Bavord caſtle.

In a place called Berry Bank, near Walſall, in Staffordſhire, are the ruins of a large caſtle, which, according to tradition, was the ſeat of Wolphere, the king of Mercia, who murdered his two ſons for embracing Chriſtianity; and Dudley caſtle, in that county, is ſaid to have been built by Dudo, or Dodo, a Saxon, about the year 700. It is now ruinous, ſtands upon a high mountain, and has a lofty tower, from whence there is a proſpect into five Engliſh counties and a part of Wales.

At Framlingham, in Suffolk, are ſtill to be ſeen noble remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by ſome king of the Eaſt Angles. It was a large, beautiful fabric, and very ſtrong; the walls are ſtill ſtanding, and are forty-four feet

feet high, and eight feet thick; they ſupport thirteen towers, each of which is fourteen feet high above the walls, and two of them are watch-towers. The area included by the walls of this caſtle contains above an acre and a rod of land.

At Bungey, in Suffolk, are the remains of a very ſtrong caſtle, built by the family of the Bigods, earls of Norfolk, before the reign of king Stephen.

In the city of Cork, in Ireland, there is a ſteeple in a church-yard, which is ſuppoſed to have been built by the Danes, and to have been uſed by them for a watch-tower: and at Dromore, in the county of Down, in the ſame kingdom, is a mount, which was thrown up by the Danes: the circumference of it, at the baſe, is about 330 feet: it is eighty feet high, and its diameter at the top is about 60 feet. It has a large battlement, and is ſurrounded with a rampart between 80 and 90 feet over. The trench is between ten and twelve feet wide, terminating on a precipice, with two arms embracing a ſquare fort, about an hundred feet in diameter: the rampart of this fort is forty feet high, with a large battlement; and upon the eaſieſt aſcent of the precipice, is a covered way, about 260 feet long, and nine feet deep.

In Great-Britain and Ireland there are ſtill to be ſeen a vaſt number of Britiſh, Saxon, and

Daniſh camps and fortifications, in which conſiderable remains of antiquity have, from time to time, been diſcovered.

Near Manceſter, in Warwickſhire, are the remains of an antient fort, called Oldbury. It is of a quadrangular form, is encloſed with high ramparts, and contains about ſeven acres of ground. In the north part of this fortification have been found ſeveral flint ſtones, each about four inches long, curiouſly ground into the form of a pole-ax, and thought by Sir William Dugdale to have been a ſort of weapons uſed by the antient Britons, before they had the art of making weapons of braſs and iron.

At Bratton caſtle, in Wiltſhire, are the traces of a vaſt fortification, of an oval form, into which the Danes fled, and where they defended themſelves for fourteen days, after having been defeated by king Alfred, in a battle fought in this neighbourhood. This fort is ſurrounded by two ditches, where ſeveral pieces of old iron armour have been dug up; and about the middle is a large oblong barrow, 60 paces long, ſuppoſed to have been the burying-place of ſome of the Daniſh nobility.

On the wall of the church of Yarro, near the mouth of the Tine, in the county of Durham, is the following inſcription, which ſhews the church to have been founded by king Egfrid:

DEDICATIO BASILICAE SANCTI PAULI VIII.

KL.

KL. MAI ANNO XVI. ECFREDI REGIS CEOLFRIDI ABB. EIVSDEMQ. ECCLES. DO AUCTORE CONDITORIS ANNO IIII. But the XVI. in this inſcription ſhould be XV. becauſe king Egfrid reigned only fifteen years.

On the north ſide of the church at Warnford, in Hampſhire, is the following remarkable inſcription, ſhewing that church to have been rebuilt by Adam de Portu, in the time of William the Conqueror.

Addæ hic Portu, benedicat ſolis ab ortu,
Gens Deo dicata, per quem ſic ſum renovata.

There is alſo the following inſcription on the ſouth ſide, intimating, that this church was originally founded by Wilfrid;

Fratres orate, prece veſtra ſanctificate,
Templi factores, ſeniores et juniores,
Wilfrid fundavit, bonus Adam ſic renovavit.

Winwick, near Warrington, in Lancaſhire, which was probably the *Caer-guntin* of the antient Britons, appears to have been the favourite manſion of Oſwald, king of Northumberland, from the following lines in very old characters, in the pariſh church:

Hic locus, Oſwalde, quondam placuit tibi valde,
Northanhumbrorum fueras Rex, nuncq; Polorum,
Regna tenes, loco paſſus Marcelde vocato.

REMARKABLE CUSTOMS, LAWS, and TRADITIONS.

THE cuſtom of the manor of eaſt and weſt Enbourne, near Newbury, in Berkſhire, is no leſs famous than whimſical: the widow of every copyhold tenant is entitled to the whole copyhold eſtate of her huſband, ſo long as ſhe continues unmarried and chaſte: if ſhe marries, ſhe loſes her jointure without remedy; but if ſhe is guilty of incontinence, ſhe may recover her forfeiture, by riding into court the next day on a black ram, with her face towards the tail, and the tail in her hand, repeating the following lines:

Here I am, riding on a black ram,
Like a whore as I am;
And for my *crincum crancum*
Have loſt my *bincum bancum*;
And for my tail's game,
Am brought to this world's ſhame;
Therefore, good Mr. Steward, let me have
my lands again.

At Charlton, a village near Greenwich, in Kent, is held annually, on St. Luke's day, a whimſical fair, called Horn-fair, being the only one of its kind in England. It conſiſts of a frolickſome mob, who, after a printed ſummons diſperſed through the ſeveral towns and country around, meet at a place called Cuckold's Point, near Deptford, whence they march in pro-

proceſſion through that town and Greenwich, to Charlton, with horns of various ſorts upon their heads. This aſſembly uſed to be infamous for great rudeneſs and indecency, but is now kept in tolerable order by conſtables, who are ordered to attend; and a ſermon is now preached at the church of Charlton in the fair-time. Of the origin of this droll fair, there is no other account but by tradition, which ſays, that king John, or ſome other of the kings of England, who had a palace at Eltham, in the neighbourhood of Charlton, having been out a hunting, and rambled from his company to this village, took a liking to the miſtreſs of a cottage, whom he found alone; and that having prevailed over her modeſty, the huſband ſurpriſed them together, and vowing to kill them both, the king was obliged to diſcover himſelf, and to compound for their ſafety by a preſent of a purſe of gold, and a grant of all the land from this place to Cuckold's Point, beſides making him maſter of the whole village; and that in memory of this grant, and the occaſion of it, the huſband eſtabliſhed a fair here for the ſale of horns, and all ſorts of goods made of horn, which are ſtill the chief articles ſold at this fair.

At Dunmow, in Eſſex, was formerly a priory; and it is recorded, that, in the reign of king Henry the Third, the lord Fitzwalter inſtituted a cuſtom, that whatever married man made oath, kneeling upon two ſharp-pointed ſtones in the church-yard of the priory, that, for a year and a day after marriage, he neither directly

rectly nor indirectly, ſleeping or waking, repented his bargain, had any quarrel with his wife, or any way tranſgreſſed his nuptial obligation, ſuch married man ſhould be entitled to a flitch of bacon. The records of this place mention no leſs than four perſons, who claimed and received the bacon; and one of them was very lately.

In the pariſh of Deddington, in Oxfordſhire, an antient cuſtom prevailed at marriages, which, about a century ago, was ſtill continued. Upon the marriage-day, the bridegroom ſet up a poſt perpendicular to the horizon, and placed a ſlender piece of timber, moveable upon a ſpindle, croſs the top of it; at one end of the moveable piece hung a board, and a bag of ſand at the other. The young men who attended the bride and bridegroom, being mounted on horſeback, with each a ſtaff in his hand, by way of lance, ran at the board, as knights were uſed to do at the ring; and he that firſt broke it with his ſtaff, in his career, received ſome honorary prize; nor was this prize obtained without ſome danger to the adventurer; for as the croſs piece of timber, to one end of which the board hung, turned very freely upon its axis, a ſmart blow upon the board brought the bag of ſand, which hung at the other end, round with proportionable violence, from which the rider generally received a hearty bang upon his back, neck, or head, and was frequently unhorſed, to the great merriment of the ſpectators.

The

The inhabitants of Kent, by their courage and reſolution, retained ſome privileges, which thoſe of every other county loſt by a capitulation with William the Conqueror, particularly a tenure called *Gavelkind*; by virtue of which, firſt, every man poſſeſſed of lands in this county, is, in a manner, a freeholder, not being bound by copyhold, cuſtomary tenure, or tenant right, as they are in other parts of England. Secondly, the male heirs, and in default of them, the females, ſhare all the lands alike. Thirdly, the lands of a brother, if he has no legal iſſue, is ſhared by all the ſurviving brethren. Fourthly, an heir, when fifteen years, is of age to ſell or alienate. Fifthly, though the anceſtor be convicted of felony or murder, the heirs ſhall enjoy his inheritance; which is alluded to in the Kentiſh proverb, "the father to the bough, and the ſon to the plough." But this privilege extends not to treaſon, piracy, outlawry, or abjuring the realm.

Near Rochford, in Eſſex, is a hill called King's-hill, where the lord of the manor of Rayleigh, in the ſame county, holds a court on the Wedneſday morning after Michaelmas, at cock-crowing. This court is called Lawleſs-court; the ſteward and ſuitors are obliged to whiſper to each other; they are not allowed either fire or candle; a piece of coal ſupplies the place of pen and ink; and he who owes ſervice to the court, and does not attend, forfeits double his rent for every hour. Camden ſays, that this attendance is a puniſhment impoſed

poſed on the tenants, for having met at the like unſeaſonable hour, in a conſpiracy againſt their lord.

The towns of Dover, Romney, and Sandwich in Kent, and thoſe of Winchelſea and Rye, in Suſſex, are the original cinque-ports. This is a name derived to them from *quinque portus*, *five havens*; and they were thus called, by way of eminence, on account of their ſuperior importance: for as they lie oppoſite to France, the kings of England have thought them worthy of a particular regard; and the better to ſecure them againſt invaſions, have granted them a peculiar form of government. They are governed by a keeper, who has the title of lord warden of the cinque ports: they had a particular juriſdiction granted them by king John, and ſeveral other privileges, which have been confirmed by moſt of his ſucceſſors. Their warden, who was firſt appointed by William the Conqueror, has the authority of an admiral among them, and iſſues out writs in his own name. To theſe five original ports three others were added, Haſtings and Seaford, in Suſſex, and Hithe, in Kent; and when the ſervice which was required of the cinque-ports became too burthenſome, each was allowed a certain number of other towns in its neighbourhood, as auxiliaries, that they might bear a part in this public charge.

The privileges antiently annexed to the cinque-ports, and their dependants, were, 1. Exemp-

Exemption from all taxes and toll. 2. Cognizance of all courts, and a power to oblige all that lived in their juriſdiction to plead in their courts. 3. A power to take toll in their markets, and to puniſh offenders in their own bounds. 4. A power to puniſh murderers, and fugitives from juſtice. 5. To have a pillory and tumbrel, or cucking-ſtool. 6. A power to puniſh foreigners, as well as natives, for theft. 7. A power to raiſe mounds or banks in any man's lands, againſt breaches of the ſea. 8. To appropriate to their own uſe all loſt goods, and wandering cattle, if not claimed within a year and a day. 9. To have the commons, and be at liberty to cut down the trees growing upon them. 10. To convert to their own uſes ſuch goods as they found floating on the ſea, goods thrown out of ſhips in a ſtorm, and goods driven aſhore, when no wreck or ſhip was to be ſeen. 11. To be a guild, or a fraternity, and to be allowed the franchiſes of court-leet and court-baron. 12. A power to aſſemble at Shapway, and keep a *portmote*, or parliament, for the cinque-ports, to puniſh all infringers of their privileges, make bye-laws, and hear all appeals from the inferior courts. 13. Their barons to have the privilege of ſupporting the canopy over the king's head at his coronation.

The ſervice required of the cinque-ports, in recompence for the privileges they enjoyed, was, to fit out fifty-ſeven ſhips, each manned with twenty-one men and a boy, with which they were to attend the king's ſervice for fifteen days,

at

at their own charge; and if the ſtate of affairs required their aſſiſtance any longer, they were to be paid by the crown.

In many parts of Scotland and Ireland is found a ſort of flinty ſtones, called Elf-arrow-heads: they are of different ſhapes, but moſt of them pointed like the head of an arrow, or ſpear; they are rough, unpoliſhed, and very thin at the edges; and are from half an inch, to two inches in length. The common people of theſe countries have a notion, that they are found often in places where none were to be ſeen an hour or two before, and that they are frequently met with in the boots and pockets of travellers. Some naturaliſts have ſuppoſed, that, as they are generally found in the ſummer, when the ſky is clear, they muſt be formed in the air by ſome groſs exhalations. They are alſo called Ceraunia, and thunder-bolts; and others have ſuppoſed them to fall from the clouds in ſtorms of thunder; ſome alſo have believed them to be natural foſſils; but they are in reality ſtone weapons, which were common in theſe iſlands, before the uſe of iron or braſs: they are made out of common flints, and other ſtones; and it is probable, that the fabricators of them firſt broke large flints to pieces, and then, ſelecting ſuch fragments as were of the neareſt approach to thoſe they wanted, they finiſhed the forming of them to their minds, by breaking off their angles, and hewing their edges with other ſtones of the hardeſt kinds they could get: in this manner they formed them into heads of ar-

rows,

rows, and other ſuch things; and we at this day find ſuch evident marks of that rude kind of workmanſhip upon them, that their origin cannot be doubted.

REVOLUTIONS and other memorable Events in GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND. Continued from Sect. VI. of Chap. I. Part I.

WHENCE the name *Britain* was originally derived, is a queſtion upon which much learning and conjecture have been diſplayed to little purpoſe. Camden is of opinion, that the antient inhabitants called themſelves *Brith*, or *Brithon*, a Britiſh word, ſignifying, *painted* or *ſtained*, becauſe it was their cuſtom to paint their ſkins; from which word he thinks the Greeks, and after them the Romans, called the iſland *Britanea* and *Britannia*, to expreſs the country of the *Briths* or *Brithons*; and it is certain, that the Romans diſtinguiſhed thoſe Britons who lived without the bounds of the Roman province, and had not yet ſubmitted to imitate the Roman cuſtoms, but continued their old practice of painting their bodies, by the name of *Picti*, or the *painted people*. However, among the many opinions and conjectures of authors upon this ſubject, the moſt general at preſent appears to be, that the Phœnicians, who traded to the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland, principally for *tin*, called it *Bratanack*, which in their language ſignifies the *Land of Tin*; and

it is obſerved, that the name of many places in Cornwall at this day is of Phœnician derivation.

From what other *Britain* this iſland came to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Great-Britain*, is not certainly known. The names *Great-Britain* and *Little-Britain* are uſed by Ptolemy; and Camden is of opinion, that by *Great-Britain* he underſtood England, Scotland, and Wales, as at this day; and that by *Little-Britain* he meant Ireland: but others have thought, that, by *Great-Britain*, he meant England and Wales, and by *Little-Britain*, Scotland.

Another name by which Great-Britain was known to the Greeks, is that of *Albion*, the derivation of which is equally doubtful. Some have derived it from the Greek Αλφον, the Latin *Album*, or the Celtic *Alb*, which ſignify *white*, and, it is ſuppoſed, were applied to the chalky cliffs of Britain. The name Albion has by various authors been derived from a variety of other origins; but it would appear to have been one of the firſt names of this iſland: for the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland, at this day, call their country *Albin*, and diſtinguiſh themſelves from the other inhabitants of Britain, by the name *Albanich*, or the people of Albin.

Concerning the firſt inhabitants of Britain, the moſt probable opinion ſeems to be, that they

they came from the neighbouring continent of France: this conjecture is ſupported by the narrowneſs of the ſtreight of Dover, which parts Britain from France, being only twenty miles broad. There is alſo an antient tradition, importing, that Britain was originally joined to France, by an iſthmus between Dover upon the continent of Britain, and Calais upon the continent of France; but that they were ſevered by ſome violent ſhock of nature; there was alſo a great affinity between the religion, manners, cuſtoms, and complexions of the antient Gauls and Britons.

At what time Britain began to be inhabited, is not known; but it appears to have been well peopled before it was diſcovered by the Phœnicians, about four hundred and fifty years before the birth of Chriſt; and about three hundred years before the Chriſtian æra, a trade was opened to theſe parts by the Carthaginians.

The firſt inhabitants of Britain and Ireland were the Celtæ, called alſo Galatæ, Gauls, and Cimbri; and it is ſuppoſed that they came over in two principal colonies. When Julius Cæſar landed in this iſland, about fifty-five years before the Chriſtian æra, he found the eaſtern parts of Britain poſſeſſed by the Belgæ, who introduced the practice of agriculture and trade. The weſtern parts were inhabited by the Cumri, deſcended from the antient Cimbri: the Cumri are ſuppoſed to be the original Britons, who are ſaid to have avoided all correſpondence with the

Belgæ, conſidering them as new comers and interlopers, who had incroached upon their poſſeſſions.

The antient Britons are repreſented as a rude, warlike people, extremely numerous, and living in hovels, which they built in the woods: they ſowed no corn, but fed large herds of cattle, and lived upon fleſh and milk: they were tall, well made, and generally had yellow hair, which flowed upon their backs and ſhoulders; but they ſhaved the face, except the upper lip. With the juice of woad they painted their bodies, which had no covering, but the ſkins of beaſts caſually thrown over them, without having been ſhaped into a garment of any kind; they uſed promiſcuous and inceſtuous copulation; and the children of every woman were reckoned the progeny of the man who deflowered her.

Theſe people were divided into ſeparate clans or tribes, each of which was governed by a diſtinct lord, and from among theſe lords a general was elected in time of common danger, who was then inveſted with ſupreme command. They had a kind of civil and religious government, chiefly adminiſtred by the Druids, who were their prieſts, and without whoſe concurrence no judicial determination was made, nor any public meaſure undertaken.

As Britain was then divided into many petty governments, ſo the inhabitants were diſtinguiſhed into various names, of which the fol-

lowing are the principal: the Cantii, inhabitants of Kent; the Regni, of Suſſex and Surry; the Durotriges, of Dorſetſhire; the Danmonii, of Devonſhire and Cornwall; the Belgæ, of Somerſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire; the Attrebatii, of Berkſhire; the Dobuni, of Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire; the Catticuchlani, of Warwickſhire, Buckinghamſhire and Bedfordſhire; the Trinobantes, of Hertfordſhire, Eſſex and Middleſex; the Iceni, of Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire; the Coritani, of Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire and Northamptonſhire; the Cornavii, of Worceſterſhire, Staffordſhire, Shropſhire and Cheſhire; the Brigantes, of Yorkſhire, Lancaſhire, Durham, Weſtmoreland and Cumberland; the Ottadini, of Northumberland, and the next four counties in Scotland; the Silures, of Herefordſhire, Radnorſhire and Glamorganſhire; the Ordovices, of Montgomeryſhire, Merionethſhire, Caernarvonſhire, Flintſhire and Denbighſhire; the Dimetæ, inhabitants of Caermarthenſhire, Pembrokeſhire and Cardiganſhire.

Such was the general ſtate of this iſland when Julius Cæſar, having conquered Gaul, formed a deſign to invade Britain, which was then hardly known to the Romans. The pretence he made for his deſigned invaſion was, that the Britons aſſiſted the Gauls during his wars againſt that nation: but his deſign being communicated to the inhabitants of the maritime parts of Britain, they ſent ambaſſadors to him, with a ten-

der of their ſubmiſſion, and promiſed to deliver hoſtages for their good behaviour.

Cæſar having received the Britiſh ambaſſadors with great civility, diſmiſſed them to their own country, together with Comius, a Britiſh prince upon whom he could depend, and whom he directed to viſit the different ſtates of the iſland, and endeavour to perſuade them to make an alliance with the Romans.

Cæſar, in the mean time, having received ſome intelligence of the coaſt of Britain, embarked two legions on board eighty tranſports, and ordered the cavalry to follow in eighteen more; and ſailing with a fair wind, landed at Deal, in Kent, and routed the Britons, who collected in vaſt numbers to oppoſe his landing.

The Britons, diſpirited at their defeat, immediately ſent ambaſſadors to implore the clemency of Cæſar, and with them Comius, whom they had ſeized and impriſoned on his landing in the iſland, before he had an opportunity of ſignifying the cauſe of his arrival. Cæſar accepted their ſubmiſſion, and demanded a certain number of hoſtages, part of whom were immediately delivered; but before the reſt could be brought from the remoter provinces of the iſland, a ſtorm aroſe, which diſperſed the tranſports with the Roman cavalry on board, juſt as they had arrived off the Britiſh coaſt, and obliged them to return to France, which they gained with the utmoſt difficulty. In the ſame ſtorm,

which was attended with a high tide, moſt of the Roman tranſports that lay on ſhore were filled with water, or daſhed to pieces, while thoſe which rode at anchor ran foul of one another, and were ſhattered, or otherwiſe rendered uſeleſs by the loſs of their anchors, cables, maſts and ſails.

The Romans, by this diſaſter, apprehending themſelves in danger of not being able to return to Gaul, for want of materials to refit their ſhattered fleet, and being deſtitute of proviſions for their ſubſiſtence during the winter in Britain, appeared greatly dejected; which the iſlanders perceiving, determined to ſeize this opportunity of breaking the treaty, and ſacrificing their invaders to the genius of their country.

Cæſar, ſuſpecting their deſign, took the precautions neceſſary to defeat it, by ordering all the proviſions in the neighbourhood to be brought to the Roman camp; and diſpatching a frigate to Gaul, for materials to repair the ſhips, which, except twelve veſſels that periſhed in the ſtorm, were ſoon fitted for ſea. In the mean time, the ſeventh legion, as they went out to forage, unarmed and diſperſed, were ſuddenly attacked by the Britons, who cut off a few, and diſordered the reſt: but being ſeaſonably relieved by Cæſar, who came to their aſſiſtance at the head of a few cohorts, the iſlanders judged proper to retreat, and the Romans to return to their camp. The Britons, however, ſtill determined to take the advantage

of the ſituation the Roman affairs were in at that juncture, aſſembled a numerous army of horſe and foot from different parts of the country, and boldly advanced to the Roman entrenchments: but being ſoon routed with a great ſlaughter, and their country laid waſte by the Romans, they immediately ſent a deputation to ſupplicate the mercy of Cæſar, who concluded a peace with them, on condition that they ſhould ſend to the Continent double the number of hoſtages he at firſt demanded; and, about the middle of September, he re-embarked with his army.

The Britons now finding themſelves delivered from the Romans, ſo far forgot the peace they had juſt concluded, that only two of their ſtates ſent over the hoſtages they had ſtipulated. Cæſar had now a fair pretence for making a ſecond deſcent upon Britain, and he ordered the neceſſary preparations to be made for that purpoſe. About the beginning of Auguſt, the next year, at ſun-ſet, he ſailed from Itium in Gaul, with five legions, two thouſand horſe, and a fleet conſiſting of eight hundred veſſels; and the next day at noon, arrived at the place of his former deſcent, where he landed without oppoſition.

Cæſar having encamped near the place of his landing, and leaving a ſufficient force to guard his navy, marched out in ſearch of the Britons, and, after advancing twelve miles, came in ſight of their army, which was encamped near a river, the paſſage of which they ſeemed determined to defend: but being ſoon drove from

this poſt, they retreated with great precipitation, and fortified themſelves with felled timber in the middle of a wood, whence they were alſo diſlodged, and purſued with great ſlaughter.

The next day Cæſar received diſpatches, with intelligence, that his fleet had ſuffered conſiderably by a ſtorm, in which many of his ſhips were ſhattered and caſt aſhore, and forty totally loſt: upon this news, he immediately marched back to the ſea-ſide, and ordered ſuch ſhips as had eſcaped the tempeſt, to be drawn aſhore, and fortified with the ſame trench and rampart which ſurrounded his camp; and having completed this vaſt work in ten days, and appointed a force ſufficient for its defence, he marched a ſecond time againſt the iſlanders, whom he found encamped, under Caſſivellaunus, in prodigious numbers, and in poſſeſſion of the very poſt from which they had, about twelve days before, been diſlodged.

The Romans, during their march to this place, were greatly harraſſed, by detachments of cavalry and chariots of war from the army under Caſſivellaunus; and while they were fortifying their camp, they were furiouſly charged by a conſiderable body of the iſlanders, who, in this attack, killed a great many of the Romans.

Next day as three legions, with all the cavalry, were foraging, under the command of C. Trebonius, they were attacked by the Britons, who were ſoon put into confuſion; upon which

the Roman horſe ſuddenly charged them with ſuch impetuoſity, as entirely routed them.

Cæſar receiving intelligence that the Britiſh auxiliaries, who, from all quarters of the iſland, formed the army under Caſſivellaunus, being totally dejected by ſuch a ſeries of defeats, had returned home to their reſpective provinces, he determined to march into the territories of the Britiſh general, inhabited by the Trinobantes, which were divided from the maritime ſtates by the Thames, which river he purpoſed to croſs, at the place now called Coway Stakes.

Being arrived at this place, Cæſar found a conſiderable body of the enemy poſted on the oppoſite bank, which they had fortified with paliſadoes, beſides ſharp-pointed ſtakes driven into the channel of the river: notwithſtanding theſe obſtructions, he ordered his horſe to take the ford, and the foot to follow; and his orders were immediately executed with ſuch bravery and reſolution, that the Britons, in the utmoſt conſternation, unable to bear the firſt onſet, abandoned their poſt, and betook themſelves to a precipitate retreat.

The Trinobantes, with ſeveral other tribes of the Belgic Britons, finding Cæſar in the heart of their country, made their ſubmiſſion; and the Trinobantes in particular recommended to his protection and favour, their prince Mandubratius, who had fled into Gaul, to avoid the fate of his father, whom Caſſivellaunus had murdered,

murdered, after ſeizing on his dominions. Cæſar, underſtanding that he was but a ſmall diſtance from the chief town of Caſſivellaunus, reſolved to attack it, which he did ſo effectually, that the beſieged abandoned the place, though not before a great number of them had periſhed by the ſword.

During theſe tranſactions, Cingetorix, Carnelius, Taximagulus, and Segonax, princes who reigned on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, privately aſſembled their forces, to ſurpriſe the naval camp of the Romans, while Cæſar was at too great a diſtance to ſuccour the troops he had left on the ſea-ſide; but this enterprize did not ſucceed; for as the Britons approached the camp, the Romans ſallied out, made a great ſlaughter among them, and took Cingetorix priſoner.

Theſe frequent defeats, together with the revolt of his ſubjects and other ſtates, put Caſſivellaunus under the neceſſity of ſuing for peace, which he obtained, upon condition that the Britons ſhould pay an annual tribute to the Romans; and Cæſar having received the hoſtages agreed upon, embarked on board his fleet, together with his whole army, and landed on the Continent about the ſame time that he returned the preceding year.

Whether or not the Britons were punctual in fulfilling their engagements with Cæſar, does not appear from hiſtory; but it is probable, that,

that, during the civil wars in the Roman empire, after Cæsar's death, the tribute was not paid, nor perhaps demanded, the Roman state having in that period too much other business upon their hands to think of Britain; and when Augustus threatened to compel the payment of it, he was either diverted by new troubles in the empire, or the Britons found means to pacify him.

In consequence of these measures, the Britons lived in good friendship and harmony with the Romans, for the space of above ninety years: but the emperor Claudius, in the 43d year of the Christian æra, sent over into Britain a Roman army, under the command of Aulus Plautius, to reduce the island into a Roman province. Plautius, having landed in Kent, advanced by the same rout that Julius Cæsar had formerly taken, till he reached the Thames, which he crossed at Wallingford, in Berkshire; and in Oxfordshire engaged Caractacus and Togodumnus, the sons of Cunobeline, king of the Silures, whom he defeated in three pitched battles, in the last of which Togodumnus was slain. Plautius having obtained four successive victories over the enemy, the emperor Claudius, that he might have the honour of terminating the war in person, embarked with a considerable body of troops for Britain, and landed at Richborough, in Kent, whence he marched to the banks of the Thames, where Plautius was encamped; and the two armies being joined, crossed the river in face of the enemy, who resolutely

lutely disputed the passage with the Romans; thence the emperor passed into the country of the Trinobantes, and took Camulodunum, their capital city.

After this successful expedition, Claudius returned to Rome, leaving Plautius governor of Britain, who carried on the conquests in conjunction with Vespasian, afterwards emperor, and fought the Britons in thirty successive battles. At length Plautius, being recalled, was succeeded by Ostorius Scapula, who made Camulodunum a military colony.

About the same time London was made a trading colony, and that part of Britain south of the Thames, was made a Roman province, and called *Britannia Prima*.

After this, Ostorius, having quelled several insurrections, engaged the Britons under Caractacus, king of the Silures already mentioned, a brave and experienced general, whom the nations in alliance with the Silures had chosen commander in chief, and, after an obstinate fight, totally routed them; and the gallant Caractacus, flying for protection to the queen of the Brigantes, was by her delivered up to the Romans, after having commanded the confederate army of the Britons, with great bravery and various success, for the space of nine years.

Suetonius Paulinus, being sent over to Britain in the reign of the emperor Nero, in the

year of Chriſt 58, marched into the iſle of Angleſea, then called Mona; but before he had completed the conqueſt of that iſland, it happened that Boadicea, widow of Praſatagus, king of the Iceni, having been greatly provoked by ſome indignities offered to her and her family by the Romans, animated her countrymen to a revolt. Accordingly the whole iſland flew to arms; and Boadicea, a princeſs of great ſpirit and fine ſtature, headed the revolters, who, in the abſence of their general, fell with great fury upon the Romans diſperſed throughout the iſland, and maſſacred them, without diſtinction of age or ſex, ſo that 80,000 perſons are computed to have periſhed.

Suetonius being informed of this rebellion, quitted the iſle of Angleſea to march againſt the enemy, who had now an army of 100,000 men, and were advancing to meet and give him battle: but the Roman general engaging them with 10,000 veterans, at a narrow paſs, where their ſuperiority of numbers could be of no ſervice, the Britons were entirely defeated, with the loſs of 80,000 men; and Boadicea, finding all was loſt, diſpatched herſelf with poiſon.

The Britons by this defeat were reduced ſo low, that the Romans would, in all probability, have completed the conqueſt of the iſland, if they had not quarrelled amongſt themſelves; but theſe diſſenſions, together with other confuſions that happened in different parts of the Roman empire, gave the Britons ſome reſpite: however,

however, in the year 78, towards the end of the reign of Veſpaſian, Julius Agricola, a great commander, arrived in Britain, and finiſhed the conqueſt of the whole iſland, by ſubduing Wales and Scotland, and defeating Galagus, the laſt of the Britiſh princes that made any conſiderable oppoſition to the Roman arms, near the Grampian mountains, in the county of Mar, in Scotland, about the year of the Chriſtian æra 84.

This battle, in which the Britons loſt 10,000 men, gave the finiſhing ſtroke to Britiſh liberty; for now all that part of the iſland ſouth of the Friths of Edinburgh and Dunbarton, or the Glotta and Bodotria of the Romans, was reduced into a Roman province, and defended by a wall and a line of forts, running between the two friths the whole breadth of the iſland, called at this day Graham's Dike; and all north of the wall, and without the Roman pale, whither the Picts, or ſuch antient Britons had retired, as were determined not to ſubmit to the Romans, was denominated Caledonia.

About the year 117, the Caledonians made an irruption into the Roman province, after having demoliſhed ſome of the fortreſſes between the friths of Forth and Clyde. Upon this, the emperor Adrian came to Britain, and marched againſt the enemy, who retreated as he advanced; and Adrian not thinking it adviſeable to purſue them, left the Caledonians all the country north of the river Tyne, in hopes,

by enlarging their bounds, to keep them quiet: but at the ſame time, to ſecure the ſubjects of the empire from their incurſions, he cauſed a rampart of earth to be thrown up, and covered with turf, from the mouth of the river Tyne to the Solway frith.

In the year 205, and in the reign of the emperor Severus, the Caledonians made ſuch inroads into the Roman province, that the emperor reſolved to go in perſon againſt them. Being accordingly arrived in Britain with a numerous army, he with great labour penetrated to the northern extremity of the iſland, and ſubdued this fierce, and hitherto unconquered people. In this expedition he loſt no leſs than 50,000 men; but as he could not keep the country in ſubjection, without a great army on the ſpot, he relinquiſhed his conqueſts, and contented himſelf with dividing the iſland once more, by a wall of free-ſtone running parallel on the ſouth ſide to the rampart thrown up by Adrian, and now called the Picts wall, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible in many places, and eſteemed the moſt conſiderable remains of Roman antiquities in this iſland. The emperor Severus died at York, as did alſo the emperor Conſtantius, the father of Conſtantine the Great.

During the reign of Conſtantine the Great, the ſland enjoyed a perfect tranquility; and as he was the firſt Chriſtian emperor, he granted the liberty of profeſſing that religion throughout

out the empire, which the Britons of courſe enjoyed.

This emperor divided that part of Britain which belonged to the Romans, into three provinces, viz. Britannia Prima, comprehending that part of the iſland ſouth of the Thames, the capital of which was London; Britannia Secunda, all weſt of the Severn, comprehending Wales, the capital of which was Caerleon; and Maxima Cæſarienſis, containing all northward of the Thames, and eaſtward of the Severn, the capital of which was York. This laſt diviſion was afterwards ſubdivided into two parts; the ſouthern part retaining the old name of Maxima Cæſarienſis, and the northern part being called Flavia Cæſarienſis.

About the year 393, the Picts, Scots and Iriſh, again invaded the Roman provinces, and the Saxon pirates greatly infeſted the coaſts. The Picts and Scots advanced to the Picts wall, and there not being forces ſufficient left by the Romans, who for the moſt part were called home, to defend the empire from the incurſions of the Goths, Vandals, and other northern nations, they with little oppoſition proceeded ſouthward, and laid waſte the country. The Britons, being now in the utmoſt diſtreſs, ſent ſeveral meſſages to the emperor Honorius, imploring his aſſiſtance: but Honorius not being in condition to ſuccour them, the city of Rome itſelf having been juſt taken and ſacked by the Goths, he, in the year 410, diſcharged the

Britons from their allegiance to the Romans. However, in the reign of Valentinian the Third, the Romans, out of compaſſion, ſent a legion to Britain, which drove back the Picts and Scots to their own country; and ſoon afterwards the Romans withdrew totally from this iſland.

After the departure of the Romans from Britain, the Picts and Scots began to harraſs the Britons more than ever. They attacked the Picts wall, which had been repaired, broke it down in ſeveral places, and made frequent incurſions upon their neighbours, who were forced to abandon part of their country, and retire farther ſouthward. At length they ſued for peace, which was granted them, on condition that they ſhould ſurrender all the country north of the Humber, to the Picts and Scots, who accordingly took poſſeſſion of it; and ſome time afterwards, taking advantage of the diſorders and diviſions among the Britons, occaſioned by the contentions among their petty princes, they paſſed the Humber, and laid waſte the country in a terrible manner.

In order therefore to oppoſe the progreſs of thoſe people, the Britons, about the year 445, choſe Vortigern, prince of the Danmonii, for their general and ſovereign, who adviſed them to a meaſure, which in the end proved their deſtruction, by inviting the Saxons, a warlike people, from Germany, to aſſiſt them in the defence of their country againſt the Picts and Scots.

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In conſequence of this invitation, Hengiſt and Horſa, two brothers, came over with about 1500 men, and, landing in the iſle of Thanet, in Kent, were immediately put in poſſeſſion of that iſland, according to a previous agreement.

Vortigern, being now joined by the Saxons, marched againſt the Picts and Scots, who were advanced as far as Stamford, in Lincolnſhire, and attacked them with ſuch ſucceſs, that he obtained a complete victory, and recovered all the booty which they had acquired.

After this action, the Saxons returned to the place appointed for their reſidence, and were ſupplied with all ſorts of neceſſaries at the expence of Vortigern, who would have had no cauſe to repent of their arrival, could he have kept their number from increaſing: but the very next year, the two brothers were reinforced by no leſs than five thouſand of their countrymen, who arrived in eighteen veſſels, with their wives and families; and they were afterwards augmented, by daily ſupplies, to ſuch a formidable number, that the Britons began to ſee the danger of the ſtep they had taken; and after having expoſtulated with their mercenaries, on the breach of the contract, which reſtricted them to a certain number, deſired them, in a peremptory manner, to go in ſearch of another ſettlement, and, at the ſame time, exclaimed loudly againſt Vortigern, for having

invited

invited ſuch a rapacious crew into their country.

Hengiſt, who had a great ſhare of cunning and diſcernment, did not fail to profit by this ſpirit of diſſatisfaction among the Britons: he repreſented to Vortigern the danger he was in from the diſaffection of his ſubjects, and the neceſſity of maintaining his government by foreign auxiliaries: he inſinuated himſelf into his confidence and eſteem; and finding that Vortigern was amorous, he contrived an interview between him and his daughter Rowena, with whoſe beauty the king was ſo captivated, that he not only married this Saxon lady, though he had then another wife alive, but even purchaſed her conſent, by giving her father Hengiſt, and his brother Horſa, the entire ſovereignty of Kent, with leave to people it with Saxons.

The Saxons being now ſtrong enough to avow their ambitious deſigns, induſtriouſly ſought to quarrel with the Britons, pretending that their pay was not regularly advanced, nor their proviſions furniſhed in ſufficient quantities, according to the ſtipulations of their original contract; they therefore demanded their arrears, and threatened to do themſelves juſtice, if they were not quickly paid.

The firſt rupture of the Britons with the Saxons happened during the reign of Vortimer, the eldeſt ſon of Vortigern, in the year 455, when

when a battle was fought, in which Horſa was ſlain, and, it is ſaid, the Britons gained the advantage.

But finding themſelves incapable of continuing the war with that ferocious people, they had recourſe for aſſiſtance to their friends in Armorica, who ſent over Ambroſius Aurelianus, deſcended from the old race of the Britiſh kings, at the head of 10,000 troops. This force would have been ſufficient, had not a civil war broke out between the party of Ambroſius and that of Vortimer, in which the Britons miſerably harraſſed one another, while the Saxons made their advantage of theſe diviſions: and growing more powerful every day, by the continual reinforcements they received from Germany, they made a peace with the Picts, the more effectually to annoy the Britons. However, after a war of twenty years, at the end of which Vortimer died, both ſides were inclined to a peace, which was concluded in 475, on condition that each party ſhould retain what they then poſſeſſed.

This peace, however, was but of a ſhort duration; for Hengiſt, being diſappointed in his hopes of making himſelf maſter of Britain, and finding that he was unable to accompliſh his deſigns by force of arms, had recourſe to treachery. Under pretence of accommodating all diſputes with the Britons, he perſuaded their nobility to meet him and his chieftains on Saliſbury plain, where, after they had feaſted together, the Saxons, at a certain ſignal, drew their poniards,

ſtards, which they had concealed for that purpoſe, and aſſaſſinated all the Britiſh nobles, to the number of three hundred.

This tranſaction rendering the Saxons more odious than ever to the Britons, a war immediately broke out, in which the Britons, firſt under Ambroſius, and then under the famous Arthur, obtained many ſignal victories over their enemies; but by this long and deſtructive war they were perfectly waſted and diminiſhed, while the Saxons were continually recruited by vaſt numbers from their native country, conſiſting chiefly of Jutes and Angles, two tribes of Saxons, who were comprehended under the general name of *Anglo* Saxons, from whom South Britain afterwards took the name of *England*, or the country of the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons. Under theſe circumſtances, the Britains, after the death of Ambroſius and Arthur, who both fell in battle, were entirely ſubdued, to which they themſelves contributed not a little, by their own diſſenſions, occaſioned by the ambitious ſtruggles for pre-eminence among their leaders.

The principal events by which this great revolution was accompliſhed, are the following: in the year 477, a band of Saxons, commanded by Ella, and his three ſons, landed in Suſſex; and having defeated the Britons, who attempted to oppoſe them, ſettled them by degrees along the ſouthern coaſt; from which circumſtance they were called *South Saxons*, and their country

try *Suſſex*. Thoſe Saxons whom Hengiſt had ſettled on the eaſtern coaſt, were called *Eaſt Saxons*, and their country *Eſſex*; and the country between theſe two was termed *Middleſex*; but Kent retained its antient name.

King Vortigern being purſued by Ambroſius, as an enemy to his country, fled to a caſtle in Radnorſhire, where he was cloſely beſieged; during which time, the caſtle taking fire, was burnt to the ground, and he periſhed in the flames, about the year 485.

Three years afterwards Hengiſt died, at the age of ſeventy years, thirty-nine of which he paſſed in Britain, and the laſt thirty-three as king of Kent. Soon after the death of Hengiſt, Ella aſſumed the ſtile of king of the South-Saxons; and about the year 495, a Saxon chief, called Cerdic, with his ſon Kenrick, arrived in Britain; and having eſtabliſhed himſelf, after many battles, for the ſpace of twenty years, aſſumed the title of king of the Weſt Saxons. Cerdic, being from time to time reinforced with new ſupplies of Saxon troops from Germany, was at length conſtituted commander in chief of all the Saxons in Britain, who united their forces, the better to withſtand the progreſs of the victorious Arthur.

About the year 530, Cerdic conquered the iſle of Wight, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword; ſoon after which, he ſent over to Germany a general invitation to all ſuch adventurers

turers as were desirous of settling in his kingdom: in consequence of that invitation, 800 vessels arrived in his ports, on board of which were vast numbers of Saxons and Jutes, with their families, who settled in his territories in place of the Britons whom he had expelled.

About the year 527, Erchenwin assumed the title of king of Essex, or of the East Saxons. About the same time, a great number of Angles, under the conduct of Uffa, and other Saxon chiefs, landing upon the eastern coast of Britain, founded the kingdom of the East Angles; and Ida, with a great many of his countrymen, landing in Yorkshire, among the Northumbrian Saxons, got himself acknowledged king of all the Saxons north of the river Humber, by the stile of king of Northumberland: but this kingdom was afterwards divided into two parts; the north distinguished by the name of Bernicia, and the south by that of Deira.

Keaulin, the third king of the West Saxons, being an ambitious prince, formed designs of enlarging his dominions; and, turning his arms against his countrymen, reduced the kings of Kent, Essex and Sussex, to his subjection; after which he attacked the Britons, who, being now threatened with a total extermination, applied to the Scots for succours, and were accordingly supplied with a strong body of forces, while the army of Keaulin was reinforced by the Picts and the Northumbrian Saxons: but the Britons and Scots were defeated; and, to com-

compleat the ruin of the Britons, Crida, a Saxon, arrived with a larger fleet than any that had before that time come from Germany, bringing over a vaſt number of Angles. He marched towards the middle of the iſland; and having founded the kingdom of Mercia, obliged the Britons to retire beyond the Severn, into Cambria, or Wales, where they remain to this day.

The Britons being now totally confined to Wales and Cornwall, and England divided into ſeven kingdoms, called the Saxon heptarchy, it was not long before one of the ſeven Saxon kings aſſumed a ſuperiority over the reſt, and rendered them in ſome meaſure dependent upon him. Ethelbert, the fifth king of Kent, was the firſt who claimed ſuch a ſuperiority, as being deſcended from Hengiſt, the firſt of the Saxon kings. This claim he was enabled to ſupport, by an alliance with the king of France, in marrying his daughter Britha, who was a Chriſtian; and Britha bringing over a biſhop with her, pope Gregory the Firſt looked upon this as a favourable opportunity of introducing Chriſtianity among the Saxons, who were yet Pagans. Accordingly, in the year 598, he ſent over Auſtin, a monk, to king Ethelbert's court, in order to prevail on this prince to profeſs Chriſtianity, which his queen had repreſented in ſo fair a light to him, that Auſtin found no great difficulty in converting both the king and his ſubjects. The pope, hearing of the ſucceſs of his miſſionary Auſtin among the Saxons of

Kent, conſecrated biſhops, whom he diſpatched, with other miſſionaries, into ſeveral parts of England, particularly to the kingdom of the Faſt Saxons, where Sebert then reigned, and who conſented to be baptized.

Ethelbert, having founded the cathedral church of St. Paul, at London, about the year 610, propoſed an union between the Roman church and the Chriſtian church in Wales: but the Welch clergy differing with the Roman miſſionaries, about the time of the celebration of Eaſter, this union could not take place; upon which, it is ſaid, that Auſtin threatened, and promoted the deſtruction of the Britiſh Chriſtians, becauſe they would not comply with him. Auſtin was the firſt archbiſhop of Canterbury, and died in the year 605; and in about ſixty years after his arrival, all England was converted to Chriſtianity, the kingdom of Mercia being the laſt that embraced the new religion.

Thus the idolatrous Saxons became Chriſtians; and though Auſtin has the honour of converting the Engliſh nation, yet the progreſs he made was not ſo conſiderable as was generally imagined, the Scotch monks of St. Columba having as great a ſhare in the work as that prelate and his companions.

After the death of Ethelbert, king of Kent, Redwald, king of the Eaſt Angles, obtained the ſuperiority over the reſt of the Saxon kings. After him Ethelwald, king of Mercia, rendered

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the other Saxon kingdoms, in a great meaſure, dependent upon him; and it was in this prince's time, that a penny was levied on every houſe, for the uſe of the pope; which tax was afterwards denominated Peter-pence. About the ſame time Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, reſigned his crown, and retired to a monaſtery at Rome; and, during the heptarchy, no leſs than thirty Saxon kings reſigned their crowns, and devoted themſelves to a religious life.

Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, who began his reign in the year 800, ſubdued the Britons in Cornwall, about the year 823, together with thoſe of Venedotia, one of the three kingdoms, into which Wales was then divided. In the year 827, or 828, he completed the diſſolution of the Saxon heptarchy, by reducing all the other kingdoms to his obedience; and in 829, having ſummoned a general council of the clergy as well as laity, at the city of Wincheſter, he was ſolemnly crowned king of Britain; and this ceremony was no ſooner performed, than he iſſued an edict for aboliſhing all diſtinctions among the Saxon kingdoms, and commanded that the united heptarchy ſhould be thence forward called by the common name of England.

Britain was, however, no ſooner united under one ſovereign, than the public tranquility was interrupted by the deſcent of the Danes, who had already made ſome inconſiderable attempts upon different parts of Britain, in queſt

of plunder. In the year 831, they landed in the iſle of Sheppey, in Kent, which they ravaged, and then returned to their ſhips, laden with booty, without meeting with the leaſt interruption. This ſucceſs encouraged them to try their fortune next year at the mouth of the Tyne, where, having received a ſmall check, they hoiſted ſail, and cruiſing along the coaſt, made a deſcent at Charmouth, in Dorſetſhire, where they landed to the number of 15,000 men. Egbert was no ſooner appriſed of their landing, than he marched againſt them, at the head of a ſmall body of troops, ſuch as he could haſtily draw together: but the Danes ſtanding their ground, inſtead of repairing to their ſhips, as Egbert imagined they would have done, after a long and bloody battle, they became victorious, and entirely routed the Engliſh army; two Saxon earls, Dudda and Oſmund, being ſlain, and Egbert himſelf narrowly eſcaping with his life, by the favour of a dark night. But the Danes, having no deſign at this time to make conqueſts, after plundering the country, retreated to their ſhips, and returned to their own country.

Two years after this adventure, the Danes, having equipped a great naval armament, landed in Cornwall; and being joined by the Britons, they advanced towards the borders of Devonſhire, with a view to penetrate into the territories of Egbert, who gave them battle at Hengſdown-hill, near Kellington, in Cornwall, where they were totally routed, and almoſt their whole

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united army cut in pieces. By this great victory, Egbert entirely wiped off the ſlight ſtain which had ſullied his reputation ſince the action of Charmouth; and in 838 died at Wincheſter, which he had made the capital of his dominions.

Egbert was ſucceeded by his ſon Ethelwulph, in the firſt year of whoſe reign, a body of Danes, in thirty-three ſhips, arrived at Southampton, where they had ſcarce begun to ravage the country, before they were attacked and routed by Wulpheard, one of Ethelwulph's generals, who died ſoon after his ſucceſs. But before the Engliſh troops could be diſmiſſed, intelligence was brought Ethelwulph, that thoſe enterpriſing pirates had landed at Portland, whither the army was ordered, under the command of Edelhelm, who was ſhamefully defeated, and put to flight; and Herbert, who ſucceeded him as general, was not only beaten, but killed in battle. Upon this ſucceſs, the Danes over-ran ſeveral parts of England; and Canterbury, Rocheſter, and London, were cruelly harraſſed by them. At laſt, being ſatisfied with their booty, they returned to their ſhips.

In the year 840, another body of Danes made a deſcent at Charmouth, where they had formerly defeated king Egbert, and were attacked by Ethelwulph in perſon, who had the misfortune to be defeated, by which means the enemy carried off their plunder.

Ethelwulph, tired with the repeated invaſions of the Danes, in order to eaſe himſelf of part of the care of government, beſtowed the kingdoms of the Eaſt and South Saxons, together with that of Kent, upon his eldeſt ſon, Athelſtan, who, in 851, equipped a fleet; and engaging the Danes near Sandwich, took nine of their ſhips. About the ſame time, theſe reſtleſs barbarians landed on the coaſt of Suſſex, where, being attacked by Ceorle, Ethelwulph's general, they were entirely routed; notwithſtanding which, the next ſpring they ſailed up the Thames with three hundred ſhips, and landed near London. After plundering London and Canterbury, they penetrated into Mercia, where they routed ſome troops that attempted to oppoſe their progreſs: but having repaſſed the Thames, with a view to engage Ethelwulph and Athelſtan, who were encamped near Okely, in Surry, a bloody battle enſued, in which the Engliſh defeated the invaders, and made ſuch terrible ſlaughter of them, that but few eſcaped. In this action Athelſtan, to whoſe valour the victory was in a great meaſure owing, is ſuppoſed to have been killed.

Athelſtan was ſucceeded by his next brother, Ethelbald; and their father Ethelwulph dying in 857, was buried at Wincheſter, near his father Egbert. Some ſhort time before his death, he diſpoſed of his dominions, by will, to Ethelbert, his ſecond ſurviving ſon; after him, to Ethelred, his third ſon; and then to Alfred, his youngeſt ſon, who all in their turns ſuc-

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ceeded to the crown; their eldeſt brother Ethelbald dying in the year 860, and Ethelbert in 866.

In the reign of Ethelred, the Danes became more formidable in England than ever. Inſtead of contenting themſelves with plundering the country as before, they now reſolved to make a ſettlement in this iſland, in which they were encouraged from the following circumſtances.

The authority which Egbert exerciſed over the kingdoms of Mercia, Eaſt Anglia, and Northumberland, had lately been much diminiſhed by the incurſions of the Danes, which obliged the kings of the Weſt Saxons to reſerve their whole power for the defence of their own original dominions; ſo that theſe three kingdoms began to withdraw by degrees from the ſupremacy of Egbert's ſucceſſors; and the Northumbrians, as being the moſt remote, ſhook off their independence intirely, and placed Oſbert on their throne. This prince happening to ſtop for refreſhment at the houſe of a nobleman, called Bruen Bocard, who was ſuperintendant of the ſea-coaſt againſt the incurſions of the Danes, and at that time abſent upon his duty, was captivated with the beauty of earl Bruen's wife, whom he raviſhed, when he found he could by no other method induce her to comply with his wiſhes. The huſband was no ſooner acquainted with this outrage upon his honour, than he determined to ſtick at nothing to be revenged; and, being a perſon

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of influence in the kingdom, excited ſuch a ſpirit of reſentment againſt the raviſher, that the Bernicians actually revolted, and placed Ella upon the throne; ſo that a civil war broke out between the provinces of Bernicia and Deira, into which the kingdom of Northumberland was divided.

Bruen Bocard thinking his revenge ſtill incomplete, ſo long as Oſbert remained on the throne of Deira, unfortunately for the whole iſland, reſolved to apply for aſſiſtance to the Danes. Accordingly he went over to Denmark, and repreſented to Ivar, the king of that country, with what eaſe he might make himſelf maſter of the kingdom of Northumberland, whilſt it was weakened by ſuch inteſtine diviſions. Ivar, whoſe father, whilſt a priſoner in England, had been treacherouſly murdered, readily embraced a ſcheme, in the ſucceſs of which he might at once gratify his revenge and his ambition. Having, therefore, equipped a powerful armament in the winter, he ſet ſail in the ſpring, accompanied by his brother Hubba, and Bruen Bocard, who undertook to conduct the expedition.

The Danes, having entered the Humber, landed without oppoſition, and marched directly to York, where Oſbert was employed in making preparations to take the field againſt them; and where he charged them with ſuch fury, that they could ſcarce ſuſtain the ſhock: but recovering themſelves, they preſſed the

Northumbrians in their turn, and obtained a complete victory; Oſbert himſelf being ſlain in the retreat, with many thouſands of his followers. Ella had agreed to join forces with Oſbert, for their common defence; but Oſbert, being too precipitate, attacked the Danes before Ella came up; yet notwithſtanding the late defeat, Ella advanced, in hopes of repairing the loſs, and a battle enſued, which was as bloody as the former, and as fatal to the Engliſh, Ella being ſlain, and his army entirely routed.

Ivar having now conquered Northumberland, marched into Mercia, plundering and ravaging the country before him: but Buthred, king of Mercia, had time to prepare himſelf; and had called Ethelred, his brother-in-law, to his aſſiſtance, by whom he was ſtrengthened with a powerful reinforcement. The Daniſh prince, being ſtartled at the formidable appearance of the Engliſh army, would not venture immediately to attack it: and Buthred, dreading the iſſue of a battle, took the opportunity of this pauſe to offer the Dane a ſum of money, on condition he would quit his dominions; the terms were accepted by Ivar, who returned to Northumberland, and in his march plundered all the convents and monaſteries to which the people had conveyed their moſt valuable effects.

Many towns, villages, and monaſteries, were burnt by the Danes in their rout; the women were raviſhed, and the people murdered without diſtinction of age or ſex.

Ivar,

Ivar, leaving his brother Hubba in Northumberland, embarked with the flower of his troops, and made a deſcent upon the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, where Edmund, king of that country, advancing againſt him, was defeated, and took ſanctuary in a church, from whence he was dragged before the conqueror, who is ſaid to have offered him his crown again, on condition he would do him homage, and pay him a tribute annually: but his propoſal being rejected by the king of Eaſt Anglia, the Dane ordered him to be tied to a tree, and ſhot at with arrows; and then commanded him to be beheaded. His head being afterwards found, was buried with his body, at a town in Suffolk, called from him St. Edmund's bury.

Ivar, having now ſubdued the kingdoms of Northumberland and Eaſt Anglia, reſolved to puſh his conqueſts further, and began to form a project of making himſelf maſter of the whole iſland. With this view he determined to turn his arms againſt Ethelred; and embarking his army, landed in the kingdom of Weſſex, and advanced as far as Reading, which he fortified, and whence he made frequent incurſions againſt the forces of Ethelred, who, with his brother Alfred, had by this time taken the field, at the head of a powerful army. Now began a briſk war, which was maintained with great bravery by both ſides; and, in the compaſs of one year, no leſs than nine pitched battles were fought, with various ſucceſs; in the laſt of which Ethelred, who, during the war, gave many ſignal proofs

proofs of his courage and conduct, received a mortal wound, of which he died in 872, in the ſixth year of his reign, and was buried at Winbornminſter, in Dorſetſhire.

Ethelred, though he left ſeveral children, was ſucceeded by his youngeſt brother Alfred, upon whom the ſucceſſion was fixed by the will of their father Ethelwulph, and whoſe coronation was immediately performed at Wincheſter. When this great prince mounted the throne, the Danes were in poſſeſſion of Northumberland and Eaſt Anglia, and had gained a footing in the very heart of Weſſex: all the churches and monaſteries were burnt, and the whole face of the country deſolated.

He had ſcarce been a month on the throne, before he was obliged to take the field againſt this formidable enemy, who had advanced as far as Wilton, where a deſperate battle enſued, which ended to the diſadvantage of the Engliſh. Alfred, however, took ſuch meaſures for repairing the damages he had ſuſtained, that he was ſoon in a condition to hazard another engagement: but the Danes, dreading his military powers, propoſed terms of peace, and offered to quit his dominions, provided he would promiſe to give them no moleſtation in any other part of England, which, in the preſent exigency of affairs, he did not think proper to refuſe.

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The Danes, marching out of Weſſex, turned their arms againſt Mercia: but Buthred, king of that country, finding himſelf unable to oppoſe them, purchaſed a peace, which they broke the very next year; and forcing him to quit his dominions, took poſſeſſion of his kingdom. Now the Danes, fixing themſelves in different habitations, began to cultivate the country, as if they had been natives of the ſoil; ſo that England was in a manner divided between the Danes and the Saxons.

In the year 875, a freſh army of Danes arriving in Eaſt Anglia, under their general, Halden, and not looking upon themſelves as bound by the treaty between Alfred and the other Danes, who were ſettled here, ſoon invaded the kingdom of Weſſex, and ſurpriſed the caſtle of Warham, in Dorſetſhire. They were, however, ſoon compelled to ſue for peace, and Halden entered into a treaty with Alfred, by which he ſolemnly ſwore never to enter his dominions any more; but this treaty was no ſooner concluded, than it was broke by the Danes, who advanced directly to the city of Exeter, and laid ſiege to it. Upon this the war was renewed, and Alfred, with various ſucceſs, engaged Halden ſeven times in one campaign, and at laſt entered into a new treaty with him.

In 876, Rollo, a famous Daniſh general, with a formidable body of troops, made an attempt upon England: but finding Alfred in a condi-

condition to receive him, and being unwilling to interfere with the conqueſts of his countrymen, he ſailed for the coaſt of France, to ſeek his fortune there, and conquered the part of that country afterwards called Normandy.

To prevent theſe frequent invaſions for the future, and in order to engage the Danes before they came to land, Alfred reſolved to provide himſelf with a navy, which was no ſooner fitted out, than the Engliſh gave chace to ſix Daniſh ſhips, took one of the largeſt, and threw the ſoldiers and mariners over-board. Some time afterwards, Alfred's navy attacked a fleet of a hundred and twenty Daniſh tranſports, and ſunk the greateſt part of them; and, the year following, a Daniſh fleet met with ſo violent a ſtorm, that moſt of the ſhips were caſt away; and ſuch as eſcaped periſhing by the ſtorm, fell into the hands of the Engliſh.

In the mean time, the Danes arrived in ſuch numbers from the Continent, that there was not room for them in the three kingdoms, which they were already poſſeſſed of; and in order to remove this inconvenience, and to prevent themſelves from being driven out of their preſent poſſeſſions by new adventurers, they all agreed to make one general effort againſt Weſſex. This expedition was carried on with ſuch ſecrecy and diſpatch, that the Danes poured into that kingdom a prodigious army, before Alfred could put himſelf into a poſture of defence; and, in a few days, made themſelves

maſters of Chippenham, in Wiltſhire, one of the beſt fortified cities in Weſſex. By this ſudden invaſion, the Weſt Saxons were ſeized with ſuch a panic, that many of them fled for protection to Wales and Scotland; and the followers of Alfred were reduced to a few domeſtics, whom at length he diſmiſſed, in order the better to ſhift for his own ſafety: then diſguiſing himſelf in the habit of a common ſoldier, he engaged in the ſervice of his own cowherd, in the iſle of Athelney, in Somerſetſhire, with whom he continued near ſix months, concealed from both friends and foes, till chance gave his affairs a very ſurpriſing turn.

Hubba, who commanded the Daniſh forces in the abſence of his brother Ivar, who was returned to Denmark, had entered Devonſhire with his army, and inveſted the caſtle of Kenwith, in that county, to which Odun, earl of Devonſhire, had retreated with a ſmall body of troops, upon the approach of the Danes. This gallant nobleman, finding himſelf unable to ſuſtain a ſiege, and knowing there was no ſafety in ſurrendering to ſuch an enemy as the Danes, repreſented to his little corps, that they had nothing to depend upon but their valour; and propoſed that they ſhould cut their way ſword in hand through the enemy: the propoſal being embraced, they ſallied out upon the beſiegers, and not only routed them, with a great ſlaughter, but ſlew Hubba, and took his famous ſtandard, called the Raven, which the Danes revered with the greateſt ſuperſtition.

Alfred,

Alfred, hearing of this victory, aſſembled his friends, in order to conſult upon the meaſures proper to be taken at this juncture, when it was immediately agreed to draw together ſuch troops as were diſperſed in different parts of the kingdom. In order to gain a perfect knowledge of the enemy's ſituation, the king entered their camp in the habit of a harper, and remained amongſt them for ſome days; and having made the obſervations neceſſary, collected his troops together in the foreſt of Selwood, in Somerſetſhire, from whence he marched with ſuch ſecrecy and expedition, that he was in ſight of the enemy before they knew he had taken the field; and, before he gave them time to recover from their ſurpriſe, fell upon them with ſuch fury, that he entirely routed them. The few that eſcaped betook themſelves to a caſtle, but were ſoon forced to ſurrender, upon condition either to turn Chriſtians, or quit the iſland, and to give him hoſtages for the performance of articles. Thoſe who refuſed to embrace the Chriſtian religion, were ſhipped off; and ſuch as were baptized, had lands aſſigned them in Eaſt Anglia; and thus Alfred not only recovered the kingdom of Weſſex, but the ſovereignty of all England; the Danes who were ſettled in Northumberland, Mercia, and Eaſt-Anglia, ſubmitting, and ſwearing allegiance to him.

Alfred, having now fortified the ſea coaſts, redu ed the city of London, which, with the kingdom of Mercia, he beſtowed as a fief upon

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on his ſon-in-law Ethelred. The princes of North and South Wales did homage to him; and having thus eſtabliſhed his authority, he employed himſelf in cultivating the arts of peace, and repairing the miſchiefs with which the war had been attended.

He is ſaid to have reſtored, if not founded, the Univerſity of Oxford, and to have divided England into counties, hundreds, tythings, and pariſhes. He made a collection of the beſt Saxon laws, and firſt reduced them to writing; to which he made ſeveral excellent additions of his own, agreeable to the circumſtances of the times.

But while he was buſied in theſe and other wiſe regulations, the Danes, under Haſtings, invaded England once more, in the year 897; and being joined by many of their countrymen who were in England before, they laid ſiege to the city of Exeter, which Alfred compelled them to raiſe; upon which they retired to Eaſt Anglia. There collecting a freſh body of troops, and receiving conſiderable reinforcements from the Danes in Northumberland, they ſet out again for Wales, and marched with ſuch expedition, that they arrived at Cheſter, where they fortified themſelves, before the Engliſh forces could come up.

Having wintered here, they began their march the beginning of Spring for Northumberland; afterwards arrived in Eaſt Anglia; and

and at length, after remaining in England three years, they were compelled to quit the kingdom; and thus Alfred, having once more eſtabliſhed the peace of the country, by the expulſion of thoſe invaders, died in the year 900, being the fifty-ſecond year of his age, and was buried at Wincheſter.

After the death of Alfred, there was no formidable invaſion of the Danes, till the reign of Ethelred the ſecond, when they made ſeveral deſcents upon England. In the year 991, a large body of theſe invaders landed in Suffolk; and Ethelred, not being in a condition to oppoſe them, purchaſed a peace for the ſum of 10,000 l. In 993, a large Daniſh fleet ſailed up the Humber, and routed an army which Ethelred ſent to oppoſe them; and the next year Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Olaf, king of Norway, invaded England. They ſailed up the Thames, and, after an unſucceſsful attempt upon London, plundered Kent, Hampſhire and Suſſex. As they threatned to over-run the kingdom in the ſame manner, Ethelred, who had neither conduct nor courage to oppoſe them, had recourſe to his former expedient, and gave them 16000 l. on condition they left the kingdom. Upon this the two kings ſet ſail for their reſpective countries; but about three years afterwards, Sweyn returned, entered the Severn, and, landing an army, committed greater devaſtations than before: he was at laſt, however, fortunately called off, to

aſſiſt Richard the Second, duke of Normandy, againſt the king of France.

This accident gained England but a very ſhort remiſſion; for in the year 1001, the Danes returned, and again ravaged Wales, over-run Weſſex, reduced the city of Exeter, took poſſeſſion of the Iſle of Wight, Hampſhire and Dorſetſhire, and made continual incurſions into the neighbouring countries.

Ethelred, ſeeing his kingdom reduced to this miſerable ſituation, obeyed the dictates of his fears, and ſubmitted to pay 30,000 l. to thoſe invaders; a ſum which was raiſed by a tax, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Dane Geld; and upon this payment the greateſt part of them returned to their own country.

Ethelred, at length, by the advice of weak and wicked counſellors, reſolved upon a meaſure, which, in its conſequences, completed the ruin of England.

He privately ſent orders to all parts of the kingdom for a general maſſacre of the Danes, which orders were executed with ſuch horrid barbarity, that, upon the 13th of November, 1002, all the Danes were butchered by the vindictive Saxons, without diſtinction of age or ſex: this carnage was attended with circumſtances of the moſt ſavage cruelty, and Gunilda, ſiſter of Sweyn, king of Denmark, who was a chriſtian, and married to a noble Dane, and

and by whoſe mediation the peace with her brother was effected, fell amongſt the reſt.

Sweyn was no ſooner informed of this bloody tragedy, than he ſolemnly vowed never to ſit down in peace, till he had revenged ſuch an horrible outrage, with the ruin of the Engliſh nation. Having, therefore, equipped a fleet of three hundred ſail, he landed in Cornwall, in the year 1003, with a powerful army, marched to Exeter, and having put the inhabitants to the ſword, reduced it to aſhes: the following ſpring he landed in Eaſt Anglia, and took and burnt Norwich and Thetford, and having engaged the duke of Eaſt Anglia, entirely routed him. In 1005, a famine raging in England, Sweyn returned to Denmark for ſubſiſtence.

In the year 1009, two Daniſh fleets arrived in England, who ravaged Kent, and made themſelves maſters of the kingdoms of Eaſt Anglia and Weſſex. In 1012, they plundered and burnt the city of Canterbury, and put the inhabitants to the ſword; but they were at length bribed by king Ethelred, with 40,000 l. to retire with their booty. The next year, however, Sweyn returned with a formidable fleet, and, entering the Humber, made himſelf maſter of Northumberland, Eaſt Anglia, and all north of Watling-ſtreet.

Ethelred had ſhut himſelf up in London; and Sweyn, leaving his ſon Canute governor of the

the conquered country, was advancing to lay ſiege to it, of which Ethelred being informed, left the kingdom, and retired to Normandy with his family; and upon this the Londoners ſubmitted, and Sweyn was proclaimed king of England, without the leaſt oppoſition.

Sweyn dying in 1014, being the firſt year of his reign, the Danes proclaimed his ſon Canute king of England: the Engliſh, however, recalled Ethelred, who though he ſoon found himſelf at the head of a numerous army, made no better uſe of it than he had done before: but this weak and unhappy prince dying in the year 1016, the city of London proclaimed his eldeſt ſon Edmund, king of England.

London being the chief reſource of Edmund, Canute's firſt attempt was upon that city, which he beſieged three times without ſucceſs; but before the laſt of theſe ſieges, he engaged Edmund at Sherſton, in Wiltſhire, and was defeated. After that engagement four other pitched battles were fought with various ſucceſs, in which both kings gave many ſignal proofs of great conduct and courage; but as theſe two great princes were in ſight of one another, each at the head of his army drawn up in order of battle, and ready to engage, Edmund is ſaid to have propoſed, that he and Canute, in order to prevent the effuſion of blood, ſhould decide the diſpute in ſingle combat. To this propoſal Canute is ſaid to have replied, that if the buſineſs was only to manifeſt perſonal courage, he would

would willingly accept the challenge; but he apprehended it not prudent in him, who was a man of ſmall ſtature, to riſque his life and kingdom upon the iſſue of a ſingle combat, with a man of Edmund's robuſt perſon, and uncommon agility: however, that, as Edmund had expreſſed a deſire to ſpare the effuſion of blood, he was ready to open conferences on the ſubject, and leave the articles to the determination of the principal officers of both armies.

Edmund having embraced this propoſal, each ſide appointed an equal number of commiſſaries, who met in the Iſle of Alney, near the city of Gloceſter, and ſoon concluded a peace, by the partition of the kingdom. All the country ſouth of the Thames, together with the city of London, and part of the antient kingdom of Eſſex, was aſſigned to Edmund; and Mercia, Northumberland, and Eaſt Anglia, was allotted to Canute; but Edmund did not ſurvive this treaty above a month, having been baſely murdered, at the inſtigation of his own brother-in-law Edrick, duke of Mercia, in the year 1016.

Canute, who, before Edmund's death, was poſſeſſed of one half of England, now eaſily became maſter of the whole, by extorting the conſent of the nobles, who conſidered that, if they ſtood up for the title of Edmund's children, the war would be kindled afreſh. Canute was therefore proclaimed kind of England, and having reigned ſole monarch of England

and

and Denmark nineteen years, was ſucceeded by his ſon Harold, who leaving no iſſue, Hardicanute his half brother, who was related both to the Daniſh and Saxon kings, ſucceeded to the throne: he is, however, reckoned the fourth Daniſh monarch of England; and was ſucceeded by Edward, ſurnamed the Confeſſor, the ſon of Ethelred, in whom the Saxon line was reſtored.

Upon the death of Edward the Confeſſor, in 1065, Harold, earl of Kent, the eldeſt ſon of Godwin, a wealthy, popular, and powerful nobleman, aſcended the throne, under pretence that the Confeſſor, who, being married to his ſiſter, left no iſſue, had appointed him his ſucceſſor: but William, duke of Normandy, making the like claim, prepared to invade England; and ſetting ſail from St. Valery, about the end of September, in the year 1066, after a ſhort paſſage, landed at Pevenſey, in Suſſex, without oppoſition. Here he built a fort; and having ſent his fleet back to Normandy, that his followers might have no other reſource left them but their valour, he marched along the ſhore to Haſtings, where he ordered another fort to be built, and publiſhed a manifeſto, containing the motives that induced him to undertake this expedition.

Harold was at this juncture employed in the north, whither he marched at the head of a Royal army, to check the progreſs of Harfager, king of Norway, who invaded England

to

to make a diverſion in favour of the duke of Normandy.

The king of England having engaged the Norwegians at Stamford-bridge, ſince called Battle-bridge, on the river Derwent, entirely routed them, with the loſs of Harfager their king, took a great many of their ſhips, and recovered all the booty they had gained.

Harold was in the city of York when he received the news of the Norman invaſion; and aſſembling all his forces, advanced againſt them, and encamped within ſeven miles of Haſtings, where they were ſtill poſted. William, perceiving that Harold was determined to give him battle, advanced a little way forward to a more commodious piece of ground, that he might draw up his army to a greater advantage. The Engliſh, who ſeemed confident of ſucceſs, ſpent the night, before they engaged, in ſinging and carouſing, while the Normans were employed in prayer and preparations for the battle. Next day, being the 14th of October, and Harold's birth day, the battle began with great fury and equal bravery, on both ſides. The Engliſh were at firſt very much annoyed with the Norman long bows, a ſort of weapons almoſt unknown, which threw them into ſome diſorder; but recovering themſelves, they gave the Normans ſo warm a reception, that they were forced to retire a little, to take breath: however, they repeated the attack; but could make no impreſſion on the Engliſh ranks, which con-

continued impenetrable, till the duke put in practice a ſtratagem, to which his army had been regularly trained: he ordered a retreat to be ſounded, and immediately his lines gave way, with ſuch appearance of confuſion, that the Engliſh, believing them routed, forſook their ranks, and purſued them with great impetuoſity and diſorder; which the duke perceiving, ordered a ſignal to be made for charging the enemy a-freſh; upon this the Normans, cloſing their ranks again, fell on the diſordered Engliſh, and made a terrible ſlaughter. Harold did all that a general could do to rally his forces, and ſo far ſucceeded as to draw up, on a riſing ground, a good body of foot, which the Normans attacked, but were repulſed. The duke, however, perceiving the night approaching, and unwilling to leave the battle, which laſted from ſeven in the morning, undecided, made another deſperate effort to diſlodge the Engliſh. In this fatal attack Harold was ſlain, by an arrow that pierced his ſkull; upon which his troops, perceiving their gallant leader fall, immediately fled with the utmoſt precipitation, and the Norman horſe purſuing them, made a terrible ſlaughter.

In this important battle, the Normans loſt 6000 men, and the Engliſh an incredible number, among whom were Garth and Lewin, the king's brothers, whoſe bodies, together with the king's, being found on the field the next day, were, by the Conqueror's orders, ſent to their mother, who buried them in Waltham Abbey,

bey, which Harold had founded. Thus fell the gallant Harold in defence of Engliſh liberty, after a ſhort and turbulent reign of nine months and nine days.

His death put an end to the dominion of the Anglo Saxons in this iſland, after it had continued above ſix hundred years ſince the reign of Hengiſt; and from William the Conqueror, England received a new race of monarchs, which either, in the male or female line, has continued ever ſince.

Having thus given a brief view of the moſt conſiderable revolutions in South Britain, to this intereſting period of Engliſh hiſtory, it may be now proper, to trace the moſt extraordinary revolutions, independant of thoſe in South Britain, which are recorded to have happened in North Britain, down to the ſame period.

As early as the time of the Romans in this iſland, the inhabitants of North Britain were diſtinguiſhed into Picts and Scots, who, as well as the original inhabitants of South Britain and Ireland, were originally Celts. The Picts were the firſt inhabitants of North Britain, and were probably of the ſame tribe of Celts, who firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſland, and whoſe deſcendants inhabit Wales to this day.

They were either ſuch Britons as inhabited the north part of the iſland, before the Roman invaſion, or ſuch as were driven out of the ſouth

by the Roman arms. They were called Picts by the Romans, from the cuſtom of painting their bodies, which they ſtill retained, after their brethren of South Britain had long adopted the dreſs and cuſtoms of the Romans, which thoſe people introduced among them, upon reducing the ſouth part of the iſland into a Roman province.

The original Scots, whoſe deſcendants inhabit great part of Ireland, and the Highlands of Scotland, at this day, were ſuch Celts as arrived later in the iſland; but whether they originally came to North Britain from Ireland, or peopled Ireland from North Britain, is a point upon which hiſtorians are not agreed; however, both the Picts and Scots, and whatever other nations inhabited the north part of Britain, were frequently comprehended by the Romans under the name of Caledonians.

Agricola was the firſt Roman general, who penetrated into North Britain, by defeating Galgacus, under whom the Britons made their laſt effort againſt the Romans. Agricola, having ſurrounded Britain with his fleet, and made a full diſcovery of the whole iſland, built a line of forts from the Frith of Forth to that of Clyde, to protect the Roman province, from the incurſions of the Caledonians.

There are no accounts of the tranſactions in North Britain, from the time of Agricola to that of Adrian, who, upon the Caledonians breaking in upon the Roman province, built a wall

a wall from Solway Frith, to the mouth of the river Tyne. Lolius Urbicus, in the reign of the emperor Antoninus Pius, extended the Roman pale as far as the boundary raiſed by Agricola; and the emperor Marcus Aurelius carried on a war againſt the Caledonians, by his lieutenant Calphurnius Agricola, in the year 162. The emperor Severus penetrated to the northern extremity of Britain, and obliged the Caledonians to give him hoſtages of their fidelity; and he is thought by many writers to have built the Picts wall already mentioned.

The Saxons poſſeſſed themſelves of great part of Scotland, and the preſent Scots, as diſtinct from the Highlanders, are deſcended from the Saxons.

About the year 840, a war broke out between the Scots and Picts, which, according to the Scotiſh hiſtorians, terminated in the extirpation of the Pictiſh nation. This people had routed the Scots under their king, Alpin, and treated the dead body of that prince with great indignity.

Kenneth, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Alpin, was ſo exaſperated at this circumſtance, that his kingdom no ſooner recovered the loſs it had ſuſtained in the battle with the Picts, than he marched againſt the enemy, being reinforced with a body of Northumbrians; and having obtained a complete victory, he is ſaid to have

dered all the men able to carry arms to be put to the ſword, and the reſt of that devoted nation to be expelled the iſland. That the Picts were totally ſubdued, and their kingdom ſeized by the conqueror, is not to be doubted: but that they were utterly exterminated, is a circumſtance not generally believed by hiſtorians.

The Danes, in their many expeditions to Britain, frequently invaded Scotland; and Malcolm the ſecond king of Scotland fought many battles with them, and at length forced them to quit the kingdom.

In the reign of Donald, the ſon and ſucceſſor of Malcolm, the Danes once more invaded Scotland, upon which the king conferred the command of his army upon his couſin Macbeth, who fought ſeveral battles with the Danes; but not being able to drive them out of the country by force, the Scots found means to poiſon the proviſions for the Daniſh army with nightſhade, by which ſtratagem it was entirely deſtroyed. Soon after that, another army, commanded by king Canute, landed in Fifeſhire, and plundered the country, but were defeated by Macbeth, who finding himſelf grown extremely popular, by his victory over the Danes, began to aſpire to the crown. To this end, he repreſented his couſin Donald as an indolent, inactive prince, unfit to govern ſo brave a nation,

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He appears to have been encouraged in his ambitious projects by ſome pretended Witches, or Fortune-tellers, who aſſured him, that he ſhould live to be king of Scotland. Elevated with ſuch hopes, Macbeth imparted his deſigns upon the crown to ſuch perſons as he could confide in; and, among the reſt, to Bancho, a man of great power and influence in the kingdom; having, therefore, concerted meaſures with Bancho, to aſſaſſinate the king, they laid an ambuſcade for him, and having murdered him, Macbeth was proclaimed and crowned king of Scotland; upon which Malcolm, the late king's eldeſt ſon, fled to England.

Some time afterwards, Macduff, the Thane, or earl, of Fife, went to England, where he prevailed on Malcolm to attempt the recovery of his father's throne, aſſuring him, Macbeth was ſuch a cruel tyrant, that he was hated by the whole nation, who were ready to join him whenever he preſented himſelf to them. Edward the Confeſſor, being then upon the throne of England, aſſiſted the exiled prince with 10,000 men; and Malcolm was no ſooner arrived in Scotland, than Macbeth's army deſerted him, and he himſelf made his eſcape to the weſtern iſlands; upon which Malcolm was immediately proclaimed king of Scotland, in the year 1057.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable authentic tranſactions recorded in the hiſtory of Scotland,

down to the time of the conqueſt of England, by William duke of Normandy.

William being proclaimed and crowned king of England, uſed the Engliſh in the beginning of his reign with ſome humanity: but finding them diſguſted at his rewarding his Norman adventurers with Engliſh eſtates, and engaged in continual plots to dethrone him, in order to make way for Edgar Atheling, the juſt heir to the crown, he treated the Engliſh with the greateſt cruelty, put many thouſands of them to death, deſtroyed the north of England with fire and ſword, and diſpoſed of all the lands in the kingdom among his Norman followers; ſo that before his death, there was not an Engliſh ſubject poſſeſſed of an eſtate in his own right.

Neglecting the Saxon laws, he introduced the laws and cuſtoms of Normandy, as well as the Norman language, and ordered all pleadings to be in French; and ſo apprehenſive was he of inſurrections among the Engliſh, that he obliged them to put out their fires and lights, at eight o'clock every evening.

During theſe troubles, ſeveral Engliſh lords prevailed upon Edgar Atheling, with his mother and ſiſters, to retire into Scotland, where they were received with every mark of reſpect, by Malcolm king of Scotland, who married Margaret, Edgar's eldeſt ſiſter, from whom deſcended Matilda, grandmother of king Henry the

the Second, in whom the Royal families of the Saxons and Normans were united.

In the mean time Malcolm invaded the north of England, which he ravaged in a cruel manner: but William marching againſt him, a treaty of peace was concluded; for the performance of which, hoſtages were given by Malcolm, who likewiſe did homage for his poſſeſſions in Cumberland, in the year 1071.

One of the laſt memorable acts of William's life was his ordering a general ſurvey to be made of all the lands in England, and taking an account of the villains, ſlaves, and cattle upon each eſtate; which was recorded in a book called Doomſday book, preſerved to this day in the Exchequer.

William dying in 1087, being the ſixty-firſt year of his age, was buried at Caen in Normandy, and was ſucceeded, in the throne of England, by his ſecond ſon William, ſurnamed Rufus, his eldeſt ſon Robert ſucceeding to the dutchy of Normandy.

William Rufus no ſooner mounted the throne of England, than his eldeſt brother, Robert, laying claim to the crown, a new war broke out between them, which terminated in a treaty, wherein it was agreed, that each ſhould retain what he had then in poſſeſſion; and that the ſurvivor ſhould ſucceed both to the kingdom and the dutchy. Soon after this Malcolm king

of

king of Scotland made an incurſion into Northumberland, upon which William marched againſt him; but Malcolm, fearing the bad conſequences of a war in Scotland, ſent William terms of an accommodation, which were readily accepted.

In the year 1094, we find William at war with his brother Robert in Normandy; and the next year he marched againſt the Welch, who ravaged Shropſhire and Cheſhire; but the Welch retreating before him to their mountains, William returned, after he had rebuilt the caſtle of Montgomery.

On the 2d of Auguſt, in the year 1100, as the king was hunting in New Foreſt, in Hampſhire, he was wounded with an arrow, ſuppoſed to have been levelled at a ſtag, by Walter Tyrrel, a French knight, of which wound he died in the 44th year of his age, and the 13th of his reign, and was buried at Wincheſter.

Had duke Robert been in Normandy when William died, he would in all probability have mounted the Engliſh throne without oppoſition, according to the treaty concluded between the two brothers, and ratified by the principal noblemen of both countries: but Robert having joined the cruſade to the Holy Land, his brother Henry, the Conqueror's youngeſt ſon, immediately mounted the throne, and ſo effectually diſtributed the treaſure the late king had amaſſed by his extortions, that he was generally recogniſed.

niſed. To ingratiate himſelf further with his ſubjects, he permitted them the uſe of fire and candle in the night; and what was ſtill more popular, he conſented to reſtore the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, whereby his barons, who were all Normans, were entitled to hold their eſtates on the ſame advantageous terms the Saxons their predeceſſors had enjoyed them. They had their lives and fortunes ſecured to them by law; whereas, ever ſince the Norman conqueſt, the lives and fortunes of the ſubjects were entirely at the diſpoſal of the prince; and to gain the affections of the Engliſh ſtill more, he married Matilda, daughter of Malcolm king of Scotland, by Margaret, ſiſter to Edgar Atheling; by which match the Royal family of the Saxons were united with that of the Normans: but all theſe prudent meaſures did not ſecure Henry from danger and trouble; for duke Robert, being returned to Normandy, aſſembled an army, and invaded England: however, coming to a treaty with his brother king Henry, it was agreed, that Henry ſhould enjoy the kingdom for life, paying Robert the annual ſum of 3000 marks; and that the ſurvivor ſhould ſucceed to both the kingdom and the dutchy.

A war, however, ſoon broke out between the two brothers; and Henry invading Normandy, took duke Robert priſoner, and abſolutely ſubdued the dutchy: but after all theſe ſucceſſes, a melancholy accident happened, which greatly affected the king: for his eldeſt ſon, prince William, returning from Normandy,

dy, with a numerous retinue of young nobility to grace his paſſage, was unfortunately caſt away, by the ſhip ſtriking upon a rock, and drowned, together with his whole company, amounting to 150 perſons; among whom, beſides the prince, were Richard, his natural brother; Matilda, his natural ſiſter; counteſs of Perch; Lucia, the king's neice, and the earl of Cheſter. By this misfortune, Henry had only one daughter left, named Matilda, or Maud, who was married to the emperor, Henry the Fourth, and afterwards to Jeffery Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, by whom ſhe had a ſon, named Henry, afterwards king of England: and his queen Matilda being dead a few years before, in hopes of further iſſue, he married Adelais, daughter of Jeffery, earl of Louvain; but that lady never proving with child, he appointed his daughter, the empreſs Maud, his ſucceſſor, and made his ſubjects ſwear allegiance to her.

In the year 1134, duke Robert, the king's eldeſt brother, died a priſoner in Cardiff caſtle, in Wales; and the year following the king died in Normandy, of a ſurfeit, in the 68th year of his age, and the 36th of his reign. His body being embalmed, was brought over to England, and buried in the abbey of Reading, in Berkſhire, which he himſelf had founded.

The male line of the Normans expired in Henry the Firſt, who took all the precautions in his power to ſecure the ſucceſſion to his daughter: yet Stephen, earl of Boulogne, ſon

to

to the earl of Blois, by Adela, the Conqueror's fourth daughter, found means to get the crown placed upon his own head, while the empreſs Maud was in France: but the empreſs coming over, and claiming the crown, a moſt furious and bloody civil war broke out, which ſoon ſpread over every part of the nation, and continued almoſt throughout the whole of Stephen's reign.

In 1137, the Welch made an irruption upon the frontiers of England, and carried off a conſiderable booty; and in a battle near Cardigan, the king's troops were defeated, and above three thouſand left dead upon the ſpot. At the ſame time, the empreſs Maud was proclaimed by her uncle David, king of Scotland, who invaded the north of England, and advanced as far as Durham; but Stephen marching with a very numerous army to ſtop his progreſs, the war ſoon ended in a treaty of peace. The war between England and Scotland, however, broke out afreſh: for the Scotch monarch taking advantage of the diſturbances in England, began to renew his incurſions: but this difference alſo was ſoon accommodated in a treaty, by which Henry, the ſon of the king of Scotland, was put in poſſeſſion of the county of Northumberland, and earldom of Huntingdon, for which he did homage to the king of England; and David obliged himſelf, by oath, never to meddle any more in the quarrel between Stephen and Maud.

Robert,

Robert, earl of Glouceſter, natural brother to the empreſs, was at the head of the diſcontented barons, who revolted, becauſe the king had not rewarded them as they thought he ſhould have done, for placing him on the throne: but the king acquitted himſelf with ſuch reſolution and dexterity, that he cruſhed this inſurrection for the preſent. The biſhops, however, preſuming upon the obligations the king lay under to them for the crown, extended their power to ſuch a degree, amaſſed ſuch immenſe wealth, and became ſo exceſſively proud and haughty, that the king growing jealous of their power, reſolved to humble them; and took ſuch vigorous meaſures for that end, that he ſeized the caſtles and treaſures of thoſe who had rendered themſelves moſt obnoxious.

This exaſperated the whole clergy; and even his own brother, the biſhop of Wincheſter, revolted againſt him, under pretence of ſtanding up for the rights and privileges of the church. By theſe means a ſtorm was raiſed, which, with ſome intermiſſions, continued for ſeveral years.

The faction daily gathered new ſtrength, and the people generally, in every part, deſerted the king, and declared for the empreſs.

At this favourable juncture the empreſs came over with her brother, the earl of Glouceſter, in the year 1139, from which time a bloody, terrible war broke out; during which, king Stephen behaved with great reſolution, intrepidity,

dity, firmneſs, and conſtancy of mind, by which he at length weathered the ſtorm; and it was agreed, in the year 1154, that Stephen ſhould enjoy the crown for life; and that Henry, the ſon of the empreſs, ſhould ſucceed him.

Upon the 25th of October, in the ſame year, Stephen died, in the fiftieth year of his age, and was buried in the abbey of Feverſham, founded by his queen, Maud, only daughter and heir to the earl of Boulogne, by whom he left a ſon, named William, and a daughter, called Maria.

Upon Stephen's death, Henry ſucceeded to the throne without oppoſition, and was crowned at Weſtminſter on the 19th of December, 1154, being then in the twenty-third year of his age. He was the firſt of the race of the Plantagenets, and had been ſome time duke of Normandy, which duchy his mother delivered up to him; he was likewiſe earl of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, after his father's death.

This prince, ſoon after his acceſſion, reſumed the grants of the crown lands which king Stephen had made, but confirmed the privileges granted by his grandfather Henry.

Having projected the conqueſt of Ireland, he obtained a bull for that purpoſe from pope Adrian the Fourth, on condition that he would pay the pope, and his ſucceſſors, one penny a year for every houſe in Ireland. In 1172, the

king found a fair opportunity for putting this project into execution; for Dermouth, king of Leinſter, being at variance with the other petty kings of Ireland, and in danger of being overpowered by them, applied to king Henry for his aſſiſtance, who, glad of the opportunity of interpoſing in the affairs of Ireland, readily complied with this requeſt; but as he was then engaged in a war with France, which would not permit him to lend Dermouth immediate ſuccours, he adviſed him to apply to ſome Engliſh barons, for what ſuccours they could afford him. He therefore prevailed upon Robert Fitz-Stephen, and Richard Strongbow, earl of Pembroke, to enter into an alliance with him, on certain conditions.

Fitz-Stephen firſt accompanied Dermouth into Ireland with 400 men, and the earl of Pembroke followed with 1200 more; and with this handful of men had ſuch ſucceſs, that they extended their conqueſts with great rapidity, and ſpread the terror of their arms all over Ireland.

Soon after this, Henry himſelf went over with a formidable army, and landed at Waterford; upon which the Iriſh voluntarily ſubmitted, and Henry became maſter of Ireland without ſtriking a blow; all the petty kings of the iſland coming to Waterford, and ſtriving which ſhould firſt ſwear fealty to him. Then going to Dublin, and leaving Hugh Lacy there to govern the iſland in his name, with the title

of grand juſticiary of Ireland, he ſet out for England.

But here it will be proper to exhibit a brief view of the moſt remarkable revolutions recorded in the hiſtory of Ireland, down to the time when the iſland was ſubjected to the crown of England; after which, the hiſtory of Ireland became of courſe included in that of England.

That the firſt inhabitants of Ireland were colonies from Great-Britain, ſcarce admits of a doubt, not only on account of the vicinity of the two iſlands, but on account of the ſtrong ſimilarity between the language and cuſtoms of the antient Britons and Iriſh.

The writers of antiquity have conſidered Ireland as one of the Britiſh iſles; and Ptolemy calls ſeveral tribes of people in Ireland by the ſame names that diſtinguiſhed other tribes in Britain. The firſt colony that aſſumed the regal title in Ireland, according to the hiſtory of that iſland, were called *Firbolgs*, which is ſuppoſed to have been a corruption of *Viri Belgæ*, or *Belgians*, who are with great probability ſuppoſed to have come from the Belgæ of Britain. This people are ſuppoſed to have ſettled in Ireland about the year of the world 2657, and to have poſſeſſed the country, during the reigns of nine kings, to the year 2737, when they were diſpoſſeſſed by a colony from Britain, called Tuath-de-Danans, or Danonians: this people

are alſo ſaid to have governed Ireland during the reigns of nine kings, to the year of the world 2934, when a great revolution was brought about by a colony from Spain, called Mileſians, who, having conquered the Danonians, governed the iſland for the ſpace of 2187 years, and during the reigns of 166 kings, to the year of Chriſt 1172, when the Iriſh ſubmitted to Henry the ſecond of England.

The goſpel was firſt preached in Ireland about the year 400, and, in 432, St. Patrick arrived in that iſland; and having converted moſt part of the nation to the Chriſtian faith, died in the year 493.

In the year 684, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, ſent an army into Ireland, under the conduct of Bertfrid, who ravaged the country with fire and ſword, but was at length obliged to return home in diſgrace, with only the ſhattered remains of his army. In the year 795, Ireland was invaded by the Danes and Norwegians, who, after many battles, attended with various ſucceſſes, fixed themſelves in many parts of the iſland, where they continued to harraſs the inhabitants till the Engliſh arrived in the time of Henry the Second.

About the year 964, Edgar, king of England, is ſaid to have ſubdued a great part of Ireland, together with the city of Dublin; and in 1014, a bloody battle was fought between Bryan Boro, king of Ireland, and Sitrick, a Dane,

Dane, king of Dublin, in which Bryan obtained a complete victory. In 1066, Godred, king of Man, conquered Dublin, and a great part of the province of Leinſter; and in 1114, Magnus, king of Norway, having invaded Ireland, was ſurrounded and cut off, with moſt of his followers.

Theſe are the moſt remarkable tranſactions recorded in the hiſtory of Ireland, till it was conquered by king Henry the Second of England.

But to return to Henry. Soon after the conqueſt of Ireland, a conſpiracy was formed againſt him by his queen Eleanor, and his ſons Henry, Richard, and Geoffrey: the queen was moved to this meaſure from her jealouſy, on account of his familiarity with Roſamond Clifford, daughter to lord Clifford, the king's favourite miſtreſs: the kings of France and Scotland joined in this confederacy; and Henry being defeated, he died of a broken heart, on the 6th of July, 1189, in the ſixty-firſt year of his age, and the thirty-fifth of his reign, and was buried in the nunnery of Fonteverard, which he had founded.

Henry the Second was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſurviving ſon Richard, who was crowned at Weſtminſter by Baldwin, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the third of September, 1189. The very day of the coronation, there was a dreadful maſſacre of the Jews in the city of London:

public intimation had been given to them, not to appear at the ceremony; notwithſtanding which, many endeavouring to ſatisfy their curioſity, attempted to get into the abbey church of St. Peter, at Weſtminſter, where the ceremony was performed; but being repulſed by his majeſty's domeſtics, a rumour was ſpread, that the king had given orders for cutting off all the Jews in his dominions; upon which the mob immediately murdered all preſent, and then haſtening to the city, maſſacred all they could find, and afterwards plundered and burnt their houſes. The principal actors, however, of theſe horrid barbarities, were ſeized, and immediately hanged.

The cruel example of the Londoners was followed by ſeveral other great towns in England: at York, 500 Jews, beſides women and children, having fled into the caſtle to avoid the fury of the rabble, the high ſheriff went to require them to deliver it up; and upon their refuſal, the mob advanced in a body to attack the caſtle; upon which the Jews offered a large ſum of money to be permitted to go off with their lives; and upon their being refuſed quarter, it is ſaid, that every maſter of a family cut the throats of his wife and children firſt, then diſpatched his ſervants, and finiſhed this horrid tragedy by the murder of himſelf.

A new cruſade for the recovery of Jeruſalem from the infidels, being reſolved on, king Richard engaged to go to the Holy Land with the king

king of France. He conquered the iſland of Cyprus, and took the city of Acon, in Paleſtine; but was taken priſoner, on his return home, by the duke of Auſtria, and ranſomed by an immenſe ſum of money: but being mortally wounded before the caſtle of Chalons, in France, he died on the 6th of April, 1199, in the forty-third year of his age, and was buried at the feet of his father, in the nunnery of Fonteverard.

Richard having made a will in favour of his youngeſt brother John, to the prejudice of Arthur, the ſon of Geoffrey, the eldeſt brother, occaſioned ſome confuſion about the ſucceſſion: but John found means to have himſelf proclaimed king of England, and was crowned upon the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year 1199, being the 32d year of his age.

His whole reign was one continued ſeries of misfortunes: Philip, king of France, Pope Innocent the Third, and his own barons, in their turns, rendered him unhappy till the day of his death.

The pretenſions of his nephew, young Arthur, the apprehenſions of his being favoured by the king of France, and the general good diſpoſition of the people towards him, created John a great deal of anxiety. All the lords of Poictou, Touraine, Maine, and Anjou, had reſolved to acknowledge Arthur for their ſovereign.

Arthur's

Arthur's mother put herſelf and ſon under the protection of the king of France, and delivered up to him the principal places ſhe was poſſeſſed of, to hold them in the name of Arthur.

John having at length got that prince into his hands, had him privately murdered, by which he incurred much odium and infamy; and his bad government at home, together with the ill management of his affairs abroad, occaſioned the greateſt diſcontent among his ſubjects.

In the mean time, John led an army into Ireland againſt the king of Connaught, who had raiſed ſome diſturbances in that iſland. At Dublin, he received the homage of thirty petty princes; after which, having taken the king of Connaught priſoner, an end was put to this commotion, and the whole iſland was reduced in obedience to the king, who, before he left it, ordered the laws and cuſtoms of England to be eſtabliſhed in Ireland.

John having embroiled himſelf with his clergy, they complained to the pope, who laid the kingdom under an interdict, and at length abſolved all the king's ſubjects from their allegiance to him, ſolemnly depoſed him, and empowered the king of France to put the ſentence in execution, promiſing him the remiſſion of all his ſins, together with the crown of England, as ſoon as he ſhould have dethroned the tyrant.

But

But John, in the year 1213, conſenting to become the pope's vaſſal, and to pay him an annual tribute, the pope abſolved him, and at length took part with him againſt his barons, who had entered into a confederacy, inſiſted upon the re-eſtabliſhment of their liberties, the reſtoration of the Saxon laws of king Edward the Confeſſor, and at laſt compelled the king to ſign two charters, one called the Charter of Liberties, or Magna Charta, and the other called the Charter of the Foreſts, which have ever ſince been looked upon as the baſis of Engliſh liberties. The king, however, having ſoon repented the grants he had made, raiſed an army of foreigners to puniſh the barons, who, finding themſelves not ſtrong enough to take the field againſt him, invited over Lewis, ſon to the king of France, promiſing to place the crown on his head, if he would come with a force ſufficient to reſcue them from the tyranny of John. In conſequence of this invitation, prince Lewis landed in England, with a numerous army, on the 21ſt of May, 1216, and making himſelf maſter of all Kent, except Dover caſtle, he marched to London, where the barons and citizens took the oath of allegiance to him. From this time, he acted in every reſpect as a ſovereign, and ſoon became maſter of the greateſt part of England.

In the mean time, John was in perpetual motion, marching from place to place, but avoided coming to a battle. At length his grief and vexations threw him into a fever, which carried him

him off at Newark, on the 18th of October, 1216, in the 51ſt year of his age, and the eleventh of his reign; he was buried in the cathedral church of Worceſter.

Henry, the eldeſt ſon of John, was only in his tenth year when his father died: however, the lords who conſtantly adhered to his father, cauſed him to be proclaimed king, by the name of Henry the Third, and he was crowned at Glouceſter, upon the twenty-eighth day of October; after which, William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, was choſen guardian to the king, and regent of the kingdom. Letters were ſent to all the barons and corporations, acquainting them with Henry's acceſſion, and promiſing great rewards to all ſuch as would return to their duty: upon this, many of the confederate barons began to think of making their peace with the new king; towards which, the excommunication of prince Lewis by the pope, not a little contributed. Lewis having gone over to France for freſh forces, many of the barons quitted his party, and made their peace with king Henry, and, on the 19th of May, 1217, the regent and prince Lewis came to a battle near the city of Lincoln, in which the French army was totally routed.

About the end of Auguſt following, the fleet of the cinque-ports attacked the French fleet, coming over with a body of troops to the aſſiſtance of prince Lewis, and took or deſtroyed the greateſt part of them: by this loſs, Lewis and his

his army were reduced ſo low, as to be blocked up in London, which ſituation obliged him to ſue for peace, and, on the 11th of September, a treaty was concluded, in which Lewis renounced all manner of pretenſions to England; and ſoon after he ſet ſail for France, leaving Henry in full poſſeſſion of the kingdom. After this, Henry reſumed the crown lands, and cancelled the great charter; upon which a rebellion being formed againſt him by the barons, he was taken priſoner, and compelled to delegate his power to twenty-four lords; but he was afterwards reſcued by his ſon, prince Edward, and reſtored. He died on the 16th of November, 1272, and was buried in the abbey church of Weſtminſter.

Henry the Third was ſucceeded by his ſon, Edward the Firſt, who, at his father's death, was on his return from the Holy Land, where he had been upon a cruſade. He was crowned Auguſt the 19th, 1272, ſoon after his arrival, with Eleanor his queen, who had attended him in his expedition. Edward had for ſome time determined to chaſtiſe Lewellyn, prince of Wales, who, having been ſummoned ſeveral times to do homage for his country, as his father and grandfather had done to Henry the Third, refuſed to appear. The king, therefore, marched with a great army into Wales, and drove the inhabitants to the mountains. His fleet at the ſame time, attacked and took the iſle of Angleſea. This rapid progreſs of

Edward's

Edward's arms diſpoſed Lewellyn to ſue for a peace, which he obtained.

In 1279, the earldom of Ponthieu and Montrevil fell to Edward in right of his queen, upon the death of the queen of Caſtile her mother; but to obtain the inveſtiture of this earldom from the king of France, he was forced to renounce all claim to Anjou and Normandy, as king Henry his father had done.

Lewellyn having revolted, at the inſtigation of his brother David, committed great ravages on the borders, and ſurprized and defeated the king's generals, who were ſent againſt him; but Edward marching with a numerous army into Wales, totally routed Lewellyn's forces, in a battle, in which Lewellyn himſelf was killed; and the king ordered his head, crowned with ivy, to be expoſed to view on the walls of the tower of London. David his brother alſo fell into the hands of the Engliſh, and, being the laſt of his race, was cruelly put to death, as a traitor; his head fixed up with his brother's, and his four quarters ſent to York, Briſtol, Northampton, and Wincheſter. It is ſaid, that the Welch being ſtill uneaſy for want of a prince of their own, Edward purpoſed to give them the ſon of whom he hoped his queen, who was then with child, ſhould be delivered; that with this view, he ordered it ſo, that ſhe ſhould lie in at Caernarvon, where ſhe was brought to bed of a prince, named Edward; and that immediately thereupon, he convened the ſtates of Wales,

Wales, and told them he would give them a prince born among them, who could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh; and then named to them his ſon, juſt born at Caernarvon; and from that time the king of England's eldeſt ſon has been always prince of Wales.

Upon the death of Alexander the Third, king of Scotland, Edward began to project the union of Scotland with England. With this view he married his ſon, prince Edward, to Margaret, queen of Scotland, the granddaughter of Alexander, and the laſt of his race: but ſhe dying ſoon after, great diſputes aroſe in Scotland about the ſucceſſion, and ſeveral powerful men laid claim to the crown. Among the claimants the principal were John Baliol and Robert Bruce, who, to avoid a civil war, choſe the king of England arbitrator of their differences; but before he would proceed to a deciſion, Edward declared, that he acted in this affair as ſovereign lord of all Scotland, and required the ſtates to own him as ſuch, which though they never expreſly did, yet as they made no direct oppoſition to his pretenſions, he took it for granted. By being owned as ſovereign lord by the two claimants, he was put in poſſeſſion of the kingdom, that he might be able to deliver it up to the perſon that ſhould be declared king. Then having heard the pretenſions of the claimants, he thought fit to declare in favour of Baliol, who ſwore fealty and did homage to the Engliſh monarch.

Edward was no ſooner poſſeſſed of the ſovereignty of Scotland than he exerted his prerogative, to the great mortification of the Scots, and their new king, who, upon very trifling occaſions, was ſummoned to appear before him. Baliol, finding himſelf treated rather like a ſlave than a vaſſal, began to concert meaſures for throwing off the Engliſh yoke, which was become intolerable. A favourable opportunity ſeemed to offer; a war breaking out between France and England, the king of Scotland entered into an alliance with Philip of France, and prevailed upon the Pope to abſolve him from his oath of fealty to king Edward. Then he ſent a letter to that prince, renouncing his homage; upon which the king of England, in 1296, marched into Scotland with a powerful army, and reſolved to make a conqueſt of that kingdom. Having gained over Robert Bruce to his intereſt, by promiſing him the crown, in caſe he declared war upon Baliol, Edward took Berwick by ſtratagem, and as he was marching to beſiege Dunbar, was met by Baliol. Upon this a terrible battle enſued, in which the Scots were defeated, with the loſs of above twenty thouſand men: after this battle, Edward took the moſt important places in Scotland, and being, by theſe means, become maſter of all the kingdom, the inhabitants ſubmitted, and Baliol came and reſigned his crown to him, to be diſpoſed of as he ſhould think proper. Edward gave orders for burning the records of Scotland, placed Engliſh garriſons and governors in all the caſtles, and returned to London, carry-

carrying with him the crown, ſceptre, and the reſt of the regalia of that kingdom.

Edward, having gone over to Flanders on account of the war with France, ſoon received intelligence, that the Scots, under the conduct of William Wallace, had driven the Engliſh out of all the ſtrong places in Scotland, and recovered the kingdom, of which Wallace was declared regent by the army: upon this news the king returned to England; and putting himſelf at the head of a numerous army, marched into the heart of Scotland, and meeting the enemy at Falkirk, totally routed them, in 1298, and recovered the places he had loſt: the year following, the Scots made another effort for throwing off the Engliſh yoke, by taking arms under the conduct of Comyn the regent, and drove the Engliſh once more out of Scotland; at which Edward being exaſperated, marched a third time into that kindom, in the year 1300, and entirely routed the Scotch army, which conſiſted chiefly of an undiſciplined militia. Edward, however, at the requeſt of the king of France, granted the Scots a truce of a few months; but as the truce was nearly expired, he ſent an army into Scotland, under Segrave, to renew the war, which army was divided into three bodies, the more effectually to deſtroy the country: but the Scots falling upon them, routed them all in one day.

Edward, having concluded a peace with France, in 1303, found himſelf at liberty to

act as he pleaſed againſt the Scots; and therefore entered Scotland a fourth time, with ſo powerful an army, that he met with no reſiſtance, and marched to the utmoſt extremity of the iſland, laying waſte the country on all ſides. The Scots, though often ſubdued, could not ſit eaſy under the yoke. Robert Bruce, earl of Carrick, ſon to Robert the competitor for the crown, who was now dead, and to whom Edward had not performed his promiſe of making him king, collected an army, and was crowned king of Scotland: but king Edward ſending the earl of Pembroke againſt him, he was twice defeated, and forced to retire to one of the weſtern iſlands, there to wait a more favourable opportunity.

Soon afterwards Edward followed the earl of Pembroke into Scotland with a numerous army, and cruelly puniſhed the friends and adherents of Bruce, beheading three of the king's brothers, hanging ſeveral great men, and ſcarce pardoning any that fell into his hands.

Edward, returning into England, left the earl of Pembroke his lieutenant in Scotland. In the mean time, Bruce having drawn together a number of troops, attacked the earl of Pembroke, and obtained a ſignal victory, taking the earl priſoner, recovering ſeveral ſtrong places, and gaining many other advantages; at which Edward was ſo exaſperated againſt the Scots, that he reſolved to deſtroy them without mercy; but death prevented him; for on his arrival at Car-

Carliſle, where he had one of the fineſt armies in the world, he was taken ill, and died, the 7th of July 1307, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age, and thirty-fifth of his reign, and was buried in the Abbey-church of Weſtminſter.

Edward the Second, ſurnamed of Caernarvon, from the place of his birth, was about two and twenty years old when his father died, and was crowned February the 24th, 1308. The barons compelled him to baniſh his favourite, Piers Gaveſton, whom they afterwards beheaded, and to delegate his power to certain lords; and while England was weakened by ſuch inteſtine commotions, Robert Bruce, having ſuppreſſed the ſeveral factions in his kingdom, and brought all his ſubjects to unite in throwing off the Engliſh yoke, happily ſucceeded. Edward, immediately after his father's death, marched as far as Dumfries, and ſtruck a terror into the whole nation: but upon his return to England the Scots, under the command of their king, attacked his army commanded by John Comin, a Scotch lord, and entirely routed it. Upon this news, Edward, in 1308, marched a great army into Scotland, but was ſoon forced to return for want of ſubſiſtence, which the enemy had taken care to carry off or deſtroy. Soon after Robert made two different incurſions into England, and returned with great booty; he recovered all Scotland out of the hands of the Engliſh, and ſubdued the Iſle of Man in the year 1313.

In the mean time, king Edward, at the head of an hundred thouſand men, entered Scotland, and advanced within view of Stirling, where Robert waited his coming, with an army of thirty thouſand men; and, June the 25, 1314, the two armies engaged, at a place called Bannockburn, where, notwithſtanding their great ſuperiority, the Engliſh were totally routed, with a moſt horrid ſlaughter; the earl of Gloceſter, and a great many Engliſh noblemen were killed, and about ſeven hundred knights lay dead on the field of battle.

Edward haſtily returned to England with the remains of his ſhattered army; and after this victory at Bannockburn, Bruce continued to make ſeveral incurſions into England, and ravaged the borders in a terrible manner. Edward's affairs were now brought to ſo low an ebb, that he ſollicited the pope to interpoſe his authority to procure a peace for him; and the pope publiſhed a truce for two years between England and Scotland, upon pain of excommunication to the prince who refuſed agreeing to it: but Bruce paid ſo little attention to this menace, that he beſieged and took Berwick. Edward attempted to recover it, but was ſoon obliged to raiſe the ſiege; and after this a truce for two years was agreed on by both kingdoms.

In the year 1323, Edward marched at the head of an army into Scotland, but for want of proviſions, was obliged once more to re-

retreat; and Robert purſued him ſo cloſely, that Edward's baggage fell into his hands, and he himſelf narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner. The Engliſh army being diſperſed, Robert marched on, ravaged the country to the very walls of York, and then returned home with his booty; and having thus humbled king Edward, a truce was at length agreed on for for thirteen years.

In the mean time, a civil war breaking out between king Edward and his barons, they compelled him to baniſh the Spencers, who were now his favourites, but he ſoon recalled them; upon which the queen and Roger Mortimer, earl of March, her gallant, went over to France, taking prince Edward with them. They afterwards invaded the kingdom, and being joined by the diſaffected part of the nation, depoſed the king, and hung up the two Spencers, with ſeveral others of the king's adherents; upon which prince Edward was proclaimed king of England, by the name of Edward the Third. Thus ended the reign of Edward the Second, upon the 20th of January 1327, in its twentieth year, and the forty-third of his age.

Edward the Third being no more than fourteen years of age when he ſucceeded to the crown, the queen and Mortimer uſurped the adminiſtration, and procured king Edward the Second to be murdered, about eight months after he had been depoſed. In the mean time, Charles the Fair, king of France, and brother to the

queen-mother of England, dying without iſſue male, king Edward laid cl im to the crown of France, and ſent ambaſſadors to demand it: but Philip de Valois, couſin-german to the deceaſed king, procured himſelf to be proclaimed and crowned king of France. Edward not being in a condition at that time to maintain his pretenſions, found himſelf obliged to go over to France, in the year 1329, to do homage to Philip for Guienne and Ponthieu; and on his return to England, the year following, began to entertain ſome ſuſpicions of the conduct of the queen his mother; upon which he had her ſeized at Nottingham caſtle, together with her favourite, Mortimer, who having been convicted of ſeveral crimes, was hanged as a traitor on the common gallows at Tyburn; and the queen-mother was confined to the caſtle of Riſing, where ſhe continued eight and twenty years, being the remaining part of her life.

After Edward was at liberty to act for himſelf, his firſt attempt was upon Scotland, whoſe king, David, was but eight or nine years of age: but Edward, not chuſing to act in open violation of a treaty ſubſiſting between England and Scotland, he ordered private inſinuations to be given to Edward Baliol, the ſon of John Baliol, whom Edward the Firſt had raiſed to the throne of Scotland, that now he had a fair opportunity of mounting the throne, whilſt David Bruce was in his minority; and that the king of England was diſpoſed to ſecond his endeavours. Baliol, liſtening to theſe propoſals, at-

attended by ſeveral adventurers from England, embarked with a ſmall army; and landing in Scotland, routed four ſeveral armies ſent to oppoſe him. After this, he took Perth; and ſeveral lords and gentlemen coming in and ſwearing fealty to him, the young king David was obliged to fly to France; Baliol was crowned king of Scotland, and did the like homage to king Edward for that kingdom, as his father had done to Edward the Firſt.

Things thus ſucceeding to his mind, Edward threw off the maſk, and marching with a powerful army towards Scotland, laid ſiege to Berwick. The Regent, whom David had left in Scotland, advancing to the relief of the place, was met by Edward at Halydon-hill, and in a bloody battle, fought in the year 1333, was entirely routed; after which Berwick ſurrendered to Edward, who annexed it to the crown of England. But the voluntary homage Baliol had paid, and the many places he had given up to Edward, ſo exaſperated the Scots, that they roſe againſt him, and coming upon him unawares, totally defeated him, and drove him out of the kingdom.

Upon this, Edward marched again into Scotland, with a numerous army; but the Scots were ſo encamped, that he could not attack them: he therefore paſſed the winter at Roxburgh, and, in the ſpring 1335, attacked Scotland by ſea and land, and advanced to the northern ocean, and yet without gaining any very

very conſiderable advantage. Many of the Scots, however, finding that Edward was fully reſolved to continue the war, ſubmitted; upon which he returned to England, leaving the earl of Athol to command in his abſence: but as this nobleman was beſieging Kildrummy, he was attacked, defeated, and killed by Dunbar and Douglas, who marched to the relief of the place. This occaſioned Edward to march once more into Scotland, where he ravaged the counties that had revolted, and burnt ſeveral towns: then leaving a ſmall army under Baliol, he returned to England.

Edward, being now reſolved to put his project againſt France into execution, made vaſt preparations, and entered into ſeveral powerful alliances, and having ſet ſail from England, in 1338, with a conſiderable fleet, arrived at Antwerp, where he made a long ſtay, to ſettle ſome matters of importance relative to his grand deſign. The firſt campaign was not opened till September 1339, when Edward put himſelf at the head of forty thouſand men, and marched towards the enemy, who were advancing with a numerous army to give him battle. However matters were ſo managed, that the firſt campaign paſſed without any bloodſhed.

The next year Edward took the title of king of France, and quartered the arms of France with thoſe of England, with the motto, *Dieu et mon droit*. In the mean time, an Engliſh fleet of three

three hundred ſail, attacked the French fleet of four hundred, on the coaſt of Flanders, and took or deſtroyed them all, except thirty.

Then landing his forces, Edward laid ſiege to Tournay. At laſt a truce was agreed on between both parties, by the good offices of Joanna de Valois, mother-in-law to Edward, and ſiſter to Philip, the French king, and was ſucceeded by another truce for three years.

While Edward was in France, Robert Stuart, regent of Scotland, forced Baliol to the borders of England; wherefore Edward, upon his return, determined to invade Scotland once more, by ſea and land; but was prevented by his fleet ſuffering in a violent ſtorm. Soon after, David, being furniſhed with men and money by the king of France, returned to Scotland, and getting together a conſiderable army, marched into England, and advanced as far as Durham, which he beſieged and took, and put the inhabitants to the ſword: but upon the news of Edward's approach, David retired northward; and Edward being intent upon his French war, offered David a truce for two years, which he accepted, and had an opportunity, by that means, of fixing himſelf more firmly on his throne.

Edward, in the mean time, called a parliament, in which he ſolemnly confirmed all the liberties contained in the great charter, and created his eldeſt ſon Edward, prince of Wales, who in a preceding parliament had been created

duke of Cornwall, and was the firſt in England that had the title of duke.

Edward, having made great preparations to renew the war with France, landed in Normandy in 1346, with the prince of Wales, his ſon, then about ſixteen years of age. He ravaged the country through which he paſſed in a terrible manner with fire and ſword. At length, having bravely forced a paſs over the Somme, which was guarded by twelve thouſand French, he encamped at Creſſy, where he drew up his army in order of battle, expecting the enemy, by whom he was attacked on the 26th of Auguſt 1346. The battle was obſtinate and bloody, and at length the French were totally routed. The prince of Wales performed ſuch wonders, that he had the honour of the victory. Philip, who fought with undaunted valour, being wounded in the neck and thigh, was carried off the field; and in this famous battle were ſlain the king of Bohemia, the earl of Alençon, king Philip's brother, the duke of Lorrain, the earls of Flanders and Blois, fifteen other eminent noblemen, and twelve hundred knights; and above eighty French ſtandards were taken. Edward ſoon after beſieged Calais, which having held out a whole year, was at length reduced by famine. After the taking of this important place, Edward agreed to a year's truce, and returned triumphant to England.

During

During the ſiege of Calais, David king of Scotland, being prevailed on by king Philip to make a diverſion in England, advanced as far as Durham, with a formidable army; but being met by Philippa, Edward's queen, at the head of a numerous army, he was not only defeated, but taken priſoner. David remained a priſoner in England eleven years, at the end of which he was releaſed, and after having concluded a truce for ten years with England, he died in 1368, and left his crown to his nephew Robert Stuart.

Philip de Valois, the king of France, dying in the year 1350, was ſucceeded by his ſon John, who prolonged the truce to the year 1355. When it was nearly expired, Edward inveſted the prince of Wales, now called the Black Prince, from his wearing black armour, with the dutchy of Guienne, and ſent him thither to proſecute the war. From thence the prince made an incurſion and ravaged Languedoc. He afterwards made a ſecond incurſion with twelve thouſand men: but the king of France, at the head of ſixty thouſand men, coming up with him at Maupertuis, near Poictiers, a memorable battle enſued, September 19th 1356, in which the prince of Wales, notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of the French, obtained a complete victory, took king John priſoner, with Philip his fourth ſon. The duke of Bourbon, the conſtable of France, the marſhal de Nelſe, above fifty other lords, and eight hundred gentlemen were ſlain. After

this battle a truce was agreed on for two years; and in April following, the prince of Wales arrived in England, with his royal priſoners, who were treated by Edward and the reſt of the royal family with all poſſible reſpect.

John, in order to recover his liberty, agreed upon a treaty with the king of England: but the ſtates of France thought the treaty ſo diſadvantageous, that they refuſed to ratify it; upon which Edward made preparation for renewing the war; and in 1360, went over to Calais with an army of 100,000 men, in order to ſubdue that kingdom. But though he ravaged France to the very gates of Paris, he could not by any means draw Charles the dauphin and regent to an engagement, who kept within the walls, till Edward, having loſt many of his men by ſickneſs, and tired with diſappointments, conſented to a treaty, ſigned May the 8th 1360, by which the king of France was ſet at liberty, a vaſt ſum of money was paid to the king of England, and a ceſſion made to him of ſeveral territories in France.

In the year 1367, the prince of Wales marched with an army of thirty thouſand men from Bourdeax, in order to reſtore Peter king of Caſtile, who had been driven from his dominions by his baſtard brother, Henry earl of Tranſtamare. The prince ſucceeded in his deſign, by totally routing the Spaniſh army; but in this expedition he contracted a diſorder, which proved fatal to him, and by which he died June the 8th 1376, in the forty-ſixth year

of his age, to the great grief of the whole nation. His father did not long ſurvive him, for he died at Richmond June 22, 1377, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age, and fifty-firſt of his reign. This great prince, towards the latter part of his reign, was very unfortunate. In the year 1368, he loſt his ſecond ſon Lionel duke of Clarence; and ſoon afterwards his queen Philippa. In the year 1369, Charles the Fifth of France, who ſucceeded his father John, declared war againſt England, and before the end of that war, in 1374, the Engliſh found themſelves deprived of all their acquiſitions in France except Calais.

Upon the death of Edward the Third, Richard, eldeſt ſon of the Black Prince, ſucceeded to the crown at the age of eleven years, and on the 16th of July 1377, was crowned at Weſtminſter. The parliament meeting in October, gave the regency of the kingdom to the king's three uncles, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, Edmund earl of Cambridge and duke of York, and Thomas of Woodſtock duke of Gloceſter, joining with them ſeveral ſpiritual and temporal lords.

In the year 1381, while the nation was involved in a war with France, and thoſe about the king had more regard to their own private intereſt than that of the public, a ſurpriſing inſurrection broke out, which threatened the whole kingdom with deſtruction. The parliament had impoſed a poll tax, by which all per-

ſons above fifteen years old were obliged to pay twelve pence a head, the monks and nuns not excepted. This tax was levied with great moderation at firſt, but was afterwards farmed by ſeveral perſons who, having advanced a ſum to the king, were entitled to what they could raiſe by it. It was therefore exacted by theſe farmers and collectors with great rigour; and one of the collectors, having demanded of a tyler at Deptford in Kent, whoſe name was Walter Hilliard, twelve pence for one of his daughters, the father refuſed to pay it, alledging that ſhe was under the age mentioned in the act. The collector, in an inſolent manner, attempting to behave rudely to the young woman, under pretence of ſeeing whether ſhe was arrived at the age of puberty, and liable to the duty, was killed on the ſpot by the tyler, who excited the people to join him in defence of their wives and daughters, and to aboliſh the taxes, which were thought extremely burdenſome. Many were prevailed upon to riſe, with whom he marched to Blackheath, and their number wasſoon increaſed to 100,000 men.

This prodigious mob entered Southwark on the 10th of June, ſet at liberty the priſoners in the King's-bench and Marſhalſea, and levelled the houſes of all lawyers and queſtmen to the ground; and while one party went to Lambeth, where they burnt the archiepiſcopal palace, with the rich furniture, books, and regiſters, another deſtroyed the common ſtews, along the bank-ſide, then kept by Flemiſh bawds, who farmed them of the city.

In this dreadful confuſion, the lord-mayor cauſed the gate of London-bridge to be ſhut and fortified; but the next day the rebels were admitted into the city, and the ſhambles and wine-cellers ſet open for their accommodation. Being now joined by the city rabble, they haſted to the Savoy, then the duke of Lancaſter's palace, which was the moſt magnificent edifice in the kingdom, and burnt it with all its rich furniture to the ground. They then marched to the Temple, which, at that time, belonged to Sir Robert Hales, the lord high-treaſurer, and burnt that building, with all the records in chancery, and the books and papers belonging to the ſtudents of the law; they burnt alſo the other inns of court.

After this, dividing into three bodies, one proceeded to the rich priory of St. John of Jeruſalem, of which the high-treaſurer was prior, which they likewiſe burnt; and then burnt a ſtately manſion-houſe of the high-treaſurer, at Highbury, north of London. The ſecond diviſion marched to the Tower, which they entred, notwithſtanding it was guarded by 600 men at arms, and 600 archers; and ſiezing Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the high-treaſurer, they cauſed them both to be beheaded on Tower-hill. The third diviſion proceeded to Mile-end, where they were met by the king, who agreed to all their demands, upon which they diſperſed the ſame day, and returned home.

But Wat Tyler, with the reſt of this tumultuous rabble, continued to commit the greateſt diſorders in London and Weſtminſter; and, under the pretence of reforming public abuſes, they ſet open the priſons of the Fleet and Newgate, murdered many of the moſt eminent citizens, and, dragging the Flemiſh merchants from the churches, where they had taken refuge, beheaded them in the ſtreets, making proclamation for the beheading not only all lawyers and perſons concerned in the exchequer, but even all who were able to write.

At length the king, encouraged by his ſucceſs at Mile-end, ſent to let Wat Tyler know, that he would be glad of a conference with him in Smithfield; upon which Tyler marched ſlowly thither, at the head of his men; and upon ſight of the king, rode boldly up to him, leaving his men behind. His behaviour and propoſals were equally brutiſh and abſurd; for he would be ſatisfied with nothing leſs than a commiſſion to behead all lawyers, and the abolition of all the antient laws of the kingdom: the king not only refuſed to comply, but ordered William Walworth, the lord-mayor, to arreſt him, and Walworth immediately gave him ſuch a blow upon the head with his ſword, that he fell wounded from his horſe, and was ſoon diſpatched.

The rebels, in the mean time, obſerving what was done, cried out, "Our captain is "murdered, let us revenge his death," and im-

immediately bent their bows; upon which the king, though but fifteen years of age, rode up to them, and addreſſed them thus. "My "friends, will you kill your king; be not "troubled for the loſs of your leader, I will "be your captain, and grant you what you de- "ſire." Upon this they changed their reſolution, and marched under his conduct to the fields, where finding a thouſand citizens, completely armed, they were ſtruck with ſuch a panic, that, throwing down their arms, they begged for mercy, which being granted, they immediately diſperſed.

The remaining part of this reign was nothing but confuſion. The parliament, diſguſted at the king's adminiſtration, compelled him to diſmiſs his favourites, raiſed an army againſt him, made him priſoner in the Tower of London, and then depoſed him; upon which the duke of Lancaſter, eldeſt ſon of John of Gaunt, claiming the crown, as Richard had no iſſue, the parliament reſolved, September 30, 1399, that he ſhould be proclaimed king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, by the name of Henry the Fourth, which was done accordingly the ſame day; ſoon after which Richard was murdered.

The parliament, thinking they had not done enough in giving Henry the crown, thought fit to ſecure it to his iſſue, by paſſing an act, to ſettle the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Lancaſter. This might have been attended with no bad con-

conſequence, had not the ſecond ſon of the duke of York married Anne, only ſurviving iſſue of Philippa, daughter of Lionel duke of Clarence, Edward the Third's ſecond ſon; which at length proved the ſource of a long and bloody conteſt for the crown, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter. In this reign the Welch revolted, and there were ſeveral rebellions raiſed againſt Henry, which however he cruſhed; and died the 20th of March 1413, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and the fourteenth of his reign.

Immediately on the death of Henry the Fourth, his eldeſt ſon was proclaimed king, by the name of Henry the Fifth, and crowned the 9th of April following, at the age of twenty-five years. Henry no ſooner mounted the throne, than he began to think of recovering what the Engliſh had loſt in France, and, by his ambaſſadors, renewed his claims to that kingdom, as heir to king Edward the Third: but leſt this ſhould be thought too much, the ambaſſadors contented themſelves with demanding what territories had been yielded to Edward the Third by treaty. This occaſioned ſeveral embaſſies between the two courts; and the truce between the two crowns was, from time to time, renewed. All hopes of accommodation being at length over, Henry embarked with his troops, in Auguſt 1415, and on the 21ſt of that month landed at Havre de Grace in Normandy. He marched directly and laid ſiege to Harfleur, which he took, after a vigorous reſiſtance;

ſiſtance; and, expelling the inhabitants, peopled it with Engliſh. Then directing his march towards Calais, he croſſed the Somme, on the 19th of October, where the French army, under the conſtable d'Albert, were waiting, near a caſtle called Agincourt, to give him battle, in full confidence of victory, being, according to ſome writers, ſix times as many as the Engliſh. Henry, however, after encouraging his men, thought fit to attack them, about ten in the morning, October 25, 1415; and the battle laſted till almoſt five in the afternoon, when, by the ſurpriſing courage and conduct of the king, and the bravery of his troops, the French were entirely routed. The conſtable D'Albert, the duke of Alençon, ſeveral other princes and great men, and officers of diſtinction, with ten thouſand private men, were left dead in the field. Among the priſoners were the dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, and many other perſons of great rank. The Engliſh loſt only the duke York, and the earl of Suffolk, with about 400 private men. The next morning Henry continued his march to Calais, and about the middle of November returned in triumph to England.

After the famous battle of Agincourt, a moſt furious civil war broke out in France, which was of the greateſt advantage to Henry, and contributed more to bring about his deſigns than perhaps his arms could have done: he became maſter of Normandy 215 years after it had been taken from the Engliſh, in the reign of

of king John: he took Pontoiſe, which opened him a way to the very gates of Paris, but, at length, a treaty was concluded at Troye, on the 21ſt of May 1420, by which it was agreed, that Henry ſhould marry the princeſs Catharine, of France, that he ſhould be regent of the kingdom during king Charles's life; and that, after his death, the crown of France ſhould deſcend to the king of England, and his heirs for ever; this treaty was ratified by the ſtates of France.

In February 1421, Henry arrived in England, with his queen, who was crowned a few days after. In June following the king returned to France, and in about a year afterwards, the queen arrived there from England; and the two courts kept their Whitſun holidays at Paris, in a very magnificent manner: but in the midſt of all his glory, Henry died at Vincennes, the laſt day of Auguſt, in the year 1422, being the 34th year of his age, and the tenth year of his reign, and his body being brought over to England, was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey.

Henry the Fifth was ſucceeded by his ſon Henry the Sixth, who was ſcarce nine months old at the death of his father. He was, however, immediately proclaimed not only king of England, but heir of France, according to the treaty of Troye; and, upon the death of Charles the Sixth, who died in leſs than two months after, the duke of Bedford, uncle to the

the infant king, had him proclaimed king of France at Paris, according to the ſame treaty, and took on himſelf the regency of the kingdom, as the late king his brother had deſired, when at the point of death. On the other hand, the Dauphin of France, as ſoon as he heard of his father's death, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed king of France, and was crowned in November at Poictiers.

About the ſame time the parliament of England met, to ſettle the government during the king's minority: they named the council, filled up the great offices of the crown, and appointed John, duke of Bedford, as the elder of the late king's brothers, protector of the kingdom: but as he was regent of France, the duke of Glouceſter, his youngeſt brother, was empowered to act in his abſence; and they appointed Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, and Henry, biſhop of Wincheſter, both ſons of John of Gaunt, to be his governors, and to take care of his perſon and education.

Whilſt England enjoyed a profound peace, France was the ſeat of war; where Charles, endeavouring to recover the throne of his anceſtors, and the duke of Bedford to ſecure for Henry what the late king had obtained by the treaty of Troye, numberleſs lives were loſt in the quarrel, which laſted upwards of thirty years.

In

In the year 1423, James the firſt, king of Scotland, who was priſoner in England, was ſet at liberty, on condition that the Scots ſhould no longer aſſiſt the French againſt the Engliſh: he had been priſoner in England ever ſince the year 1406. His father, Robert, ſent him to France, to be out of the way of his uncle the duke of Albany, who aſpired to the crown. The young prince, ſailing by the coaſt of Norfolk, went on ſhore to refreſh himſelf, where he was ſeized and ſent up to Henry the Fourth, who confined him in the Tower. Robert died a few days after, and the crown devolved upon his captive ſon. Towards the end of the year 1424, Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, died in his government of Ireland, without iſſue; and Richard, duke of York, his nephew, ſon of Anne his ſiſter and the earl of Cambridge, beheaded in the late reign, whoſe elder brother died without iſſue, ſucceeded to all his rights, particularly that of the crown of England.

At length the affairs of the Engliſh began to decline every where in France, to which the differences in England, particularly thoſe between the duke of Glouceſter and the cardinal biſhop of Wincheſter, had not a little contributed. However, the duke of Bedford, thinking it might be of ſervice to have king Henry crowned in France, the young king, having been firſt crowned in England on the 6th of November 1429, went over to Paris, and was crowned there, about the end of the following

year, and returned to England in January 1432, being then ten years of age. After this, the duke of Burgundy having concluded a ſeparate peace with Charles, the affairs of the Engliſh in France went to ruin apace; and to add to their misfortunes, the duke of Bedford died about the ſame time, who was, in all reſpects, one of the moſt accompliſhed princes in Europe. He was ſucceeded in the regency of France by the duke of York: but before he arrived at Paris, that capital of the kingdom fell into the hands of the French, on the 13th of April 1436.

In the year 1437, died Catharine of France, Henry's mother, and widow of Henry the Fifth. After the death of that great prince, ſhe ſo far deſcended from her rank and dignity, as to marry Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman, who was ſaid to have ſprung from the antient kings of Wales. By queen Catharine he had three ſons, Edmund, Jaſper, and Owen; the eldeſt was created earl of Richmond by king Henry the Sixth, and married Margaret, only daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, grandſon of John of Gaunt. From this marriage ſprang Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards king of England, under the name of Henry the Seventh.

In the year 1445, Henry married Margaret of Anjou, who, being a woman of great ſpirit, and of a high and enterpriſing genius, got the whole adminiſtration into her own hands, ſo

that ſhe and her favourites managed the king, who was of a weak and eaſy nature, and had no capacity for government, juſt as they pleaſed. This cauſed great uneaſineſs among the people, and all things in England appeared running into confuſion, by the ambitious and deſtructive meaſures of the queen and her miniſters; and before the end of the year 1453, Henry loſt all France, nothing remaining to him of his vaſt acquiſitions in that kingdom, except Calais and Guiſnes.

The Engliſh court, in the mean time, was divided into two parties, one headed by Humphrey, duke of Glouceſter, and the other by the cardinal biſhop of Wincheſter. The duke was a great favourite of the people, had a ſincere regard to the true intereſt of the king his nephew, and was a zealous friend to the nation: but the cardinal got the better of him in the council, and in the king's confidence; this prelate had moreover the intereſt of the queen, and the duke of Suffolk, who were enemies to the duke of Glouceſter, for having expreſſed his diſlike to the match between the king and Margaret. Having therefore intereſt to remove duke Humphrey from the council board, they procured him to be arreſted at St. Edmundſbury, in the year 1447, and cloſely confined, under pretence that he intended to aſſaſſinate the king, and to ſeize upon the crown; and the next morning after his being taken into cuſtody, he was found dead in his bed, and believed to have been murdered: thus fell duke Humphrey,

phrey, who was commonly called the good duke of Glouceſter, and was buried at St. Alban's. The cardinal, who had been one of the principal hands in his death, ſurvived him not above a month; and in 1450, the commons purſued the duke of Suffolk ſo vigorouſly, that the queen, in order to ſave him, was under a neceſſity to have him baniſhed; but in his paſſage to France, being met by an Engliſh man of war, the captain, without any ceremony, ordered his head to be ſtruck off.

The univerſal hatred of the people to the adminiſtration, for their violent and arbitary proceedings, and particularly for the murder of the duke of Glouceſter, put Richard duke of York upon aſſerting his claim to the crown, as heir by his mother of the houſe of Mortimer or March, deſcended from the duke of Clarence, third ſon of Edward the Third, and elder brother of the duke of Lancaſter; the duke of York, in order to feel how the people ſtood affected to him, inſtigated one Jack Cade, under the name of John Mortimer, to raiſe a rebellion in Kent, where he drew together great numbers of malecontents, under pretence of reforming the government, and became ſo ſtrong, that he encamped on Blackheath, cut in pieces a detachment of the king's army, and entered London in triumph, the city opening her gates to him: but this inſurrection was ſoon at an end, Cade being de-

ſerted by his followers, and at length taken and put to death.

The duke of York having concerted meaſures with his friends, particularly Richard Nevil, earl of Saliſbury, and his ſon Richard, the earl of Warwick, the war broke out between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York; the houſe of Lancaſter having the red roſe, and the houſe of York the white for their device. The firſt battle between thoſe two houſes was fought near St. Alban's, on May the 31ſt, 1455, when the royal army was totally routed, and the king himſelf taken priſoner: the duke of York affected to treat the king with great reſpect, and was appointed protector of the realm; but ſetting the royal family at liberty, he was diſmiſſed from the protectorſhip. In 1459, the earl of Saliſbury defeated the king's troops commanded by lord Audley. A third battle was fought at Northampton, July the 19th 1460, in which the earl of March, eldeſt ſon to the duke of York, the earl of Warrick, and the lord Cobham, gained a complete victory over the king's troops. The king was again taken priſoner, and the queen, with the prince, retired into Wales, and afterwards into Scotland.

The queen having drawn together an army of 18000 men in the north, the duke of York marched againſt her, with no more than 5000 men, expecting his ſon, the earl of March, to join him; but before he could come up, the duke was attacked by the queen's forces near Wake-

Wakefield in Yorkſhire, on December 31, 1460, his army routed, himſelf ſlain, and his head fixed upon the walls of York, together with the head of the earl of Saliſbury, who was taken and beheaded at Pontefract: the young earl of Rutland, the duke of York's ſecond ſon, about twelve years of age, was taken in the flight, and cruelly put to death by the lord Clifford. Notwithſtanding this diſcouragement, the earl of March reſolved to maintain the quarrel.

He firſt defeated Jaſper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, at Mortimer's Croſs, in Herefordſhire, and though the queen beat the earl of Warwick, at Bernard's-heath near St. Alban's, in Hertfordſhire, and by that action ſet the king at liberty, yet the earl of March, advancing againſt her with a great army, forced her to retire to the north; and then entering London about the beginning of March 1461, was proclaimed king on the 5th of the ſame month, by the name of Edward the Fourth.

Edward, a few days after he was proclaimed king, putting himſelf at the head of 40,000 men, marched againſt the queen, who now had an army conſiſting of 60,000, which Edward attacked near Towton, in Yorkſhire, on Palm Sunday, and entirely routed: the battle laſted from morning till night; and, it is ſaid that thirty-ſeven thouſand men were left dead on the field. Upon this defeat, Henry and Margaret, who waited at York for the iſſue of the battle, retreated to Berwick, and from thence

to Edinburgh; and, Edward, coming to York, took down the heads of his father and the earl of Saliſbury, and ordered thoſe of the earl of Devonſhire, and ſome others who were beheaded as traitors, to be ſet up in their room: then he returned to London on the 8th of June, and was ſolemnly crowned at Weſtminſter on the 29th of the ſame month.

Edward was deſirous to conclude a treaty with Scotland, in order to prevent Henry from having any aſſiſtance from that kingdom; but Margaret, to defeat his meaſures, delivered up Berwick to the Scots, and concluded a marriage between prince Edward, her ſon, and Margaret, ſiſter to king James the Third. However, as there were great diviſions in Scotland about this time, Edward found means to conclude a treaty with the earl of Roſs and his faction, in order to create new troubles there.

Queen Margaret now went over to France, and ſoliciting the aid of Lewis the eleventh, was aſſiſted with troops and money, with which ſhe entered Northumberland, in 1463, attended by the king, her huſband, and prince Edward, her ſon. Having alſo received ſome aſſiſtance from Scotland, and being conſiderably reinforced from ſeveral parts in the north of England, her troops were ſurprized near Hexham, by lord Montague, brother to the earl of Warwick, and entirely routed: but the queen, her huſband, and the prince, their

ſon,

ſon, eſcaped into Scotland. At length the unfortunate depoſed king, being afraid to continue any longer in Scotland, retired privately into England, in hopes of concealing himſelf there, till he ſhould find an opportunity of eſcaping over ſea; but being diſcovered, and ſeized at Waddington Hall, in Lancaſhire, he was conducted to London, and confined in the Tower; upon which the queen went over with the yourg prince to Rene of Anjou, her father.

In 1464, Edward ſent the earl of Warwick, to demand for him in marriage Bona of Savoy, ſiſter to the queen of France; but while this match was negociating, he fell in love with Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Richard Woodville, and widow of Sir John Grey, and married her: this marriage was very diſagreeable to the nation in general; and the favours heaped upon the queen's relations, raiſed the jealouſy of the nobles, and particularly of the duke of Clarence, the king's brother: but none was ſo provoked at this marriage as the earl of Warwick, who had actually concluded a treaty in France for the king, and who conſidered himſelf ſo much inſulted by it, that he became Edward's mortal enemy; and, as he had ſet him upon the throne, was reſolved to make an effort to pull him down.

He therefore withdrew from court, and began to form a project for dethroning Edward: to this end he gained over his two bro-

brothers, the archbiſhop of York, and the marquis of Montague; and, not long after, found means to engage the duke of Clarence, the king's brother, in the confederacy. They began by raiſing an inſurrection in Yorkſhire, which the king imagined had been ſet on foot by the friends of the houſe of Lancaſter, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting the earl of Warwick, or his brother the duke of Clarence.

As the malecontents were advancing towards London, the king ſent Herbert, earl of Pembroke, and governor of Wales, againſt them, with what forces he could draw together. But the earl being defeated at Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, and taken priſoner, was beheaded by the rebels, together with Sir Richard Herbert, his brother. At the ſame time there was another inſurrection in Northamptonſhire, where the malecontents went to the manſion-houſe of the queen's father, who was now advanced to the dignity of earl Rivers, ſeized him, and ſtruck off his head at Northampton.

The king, all this time, not ſuſpecting Warwick, nor his brother the duke of Clarence, granted them commiſſions, in order to raiſe troops to make head againſt the rebels: they made uſe of their commiſſions to raiſe men; but inſtead of acting againſt the rebels, they declared for them; upon this, the king marched againſt them in perſon, in the year 1470, and the two armies advanced within ſight of one another: but while a negotiation was on foot,

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in order to accommodate differences, the earl of Warwick ſurprized the king's camp in the night, and taking Edward priſoner, conducted him to Middleham Caſtle, in Yorkſhire, and committed him to the cuſtody of the archbiſhop of York.

Edward having found means to bribe his guard, made his eſcape, and arrived in London, where he uſed all imaginable diligence to raiſe forces; and being ſoon at the head of a conſiderable army, marched againſt Sir Robert Wells, who was ſent by the earl of Warwick to levy troops in Lincolnſhire, and whom the king reſolved to attack, before he could join the earl and the duke of Clarence: the king coming up with Sir Robert, near Stamford, routed his whole army, with the ſlaughter of 10,000 men; and, taking Wells priſoner, ordered his head to be ſtruck off: the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence, who had been alſo raiſing forces, but had not yet completed their levies, hearing of this defeat, and receiving intelligence at the ſame time that the king was marching againſt them, retired to France, in order to concert new meaſures there. Being arrived on the continent, they waited upon the French king, who promiſed them a powerful aid: but they thought it alſo neceſſary to enter into an alliance with queen Margaret, in order to reſtore Henry, as that would be the beſt pretence for dethroning Edward.

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The earl of Warwick, being thus furniſhed with money and troops, ſet ſail from the Continent with the duke of Clarence, and landed at Dartmouth, where he ſoon found his army increaſed to 60,000 men. At the head of this army he proclaimed Henry the Sixth, and marched in purſuit of Edward, who fled before him, and with great difficulty embarked on board a veſſel for Holland. In the mean time, the earl of Warwick and the duke of Clarence entered London in triumph, about the beginning of October, 1470, and having releaſed king Henry the Sixth, after a confinement of ſix years, cauſed him to be proclaimed king, upon the 14th of the ſame month. A parliament was now called, which met upon the 20th of November, voted Edward a traitor and uſurper, confiſcated all his eſtate, and annulled all the acts made in his reign.

The duke of Burgundy, to whom Edward had fled for protection, having reſolved to aſſiſt him in recovering the crown, furniſhed him with ſome ſhips, money, and a ſmall body of men, with which Edward ſet ſail, about the middle of March, 1471, and landed at Ravenſpur, in Yorkſhire. Being but coldly received at firſt, he pretended that he came only to claim his private eſtate: he aſſumed no other title than duke of York, and publicly acknowledged Henry for his ſovereign.

When he came to York, the magiſtrates refuſed to open the gates to him, but the people forced

forced them open, upon his promiſing not to plunder the city, and that he would continue faithful to king Henry. Edward's army being conſiderably reinforced at York, he determined to march to London; and as he had ſome time before privately won over his brother, the duke of Clarence, who promiſed to deſert the earl of Warwick, whenever he could do it with advantage, the duke left the earl at Coventry, and joined his brother, who continued his march to London, where his party prevailing upon the news of his approach, he was received into that city upon the 11th of April, amidſt the acclamations of the people, and Henry, after a reign of ſeven months, was again ſent to the Tower.

A few days after Edward had recovered the the throne, he put himſelf at the head of his army, and marched againſt the earl of Warwick, who was advancing to London; and had already arrived at Barnet. Here the two armies met, upon Eaſter-day, the 14th of April, early in the morning, when the battle began, and continued with great obſtinacy and reſolution till noon, when Warwick's army, overpowered by numberss was totally routed, himſelf killed upon the field, together with his brother, the marquis of Montague, and a great number of other perſons of diſtinction.

Queen Margaret, who, with prince Edward, her ſon, was juſt arrived from France, upon the news of this fatal blow, abandoning herſelf

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to grief and deſpair, took refuge in the abbey of Beaulieu, in Hampſhire: but the duke of Somerſet, the earl of Pembroke, and other lords, who ſtill adhered to her intereſt, perſuaded her to try her fortune once more; and put her ſon, the prince of Wales, then about eighteen years old, at the head of an army. Thoſe lords got together a conſiderable number of troops, which, being ſoon joined by the ſcattered remains of the earl of Warwick's army, made up a formidable body. The king, in the mean time, being acquainted with theſe proceedings, reſolved to attack Margaret's troops, before the earl of Pembroke could join them with the forces which he had been raiſing in Wales: accordingly, coming up with them at Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire, where they had in haſte entrenched themſelves, he broke into their camp, and entirely routed them, eighteen days after the battle of Barnet. The queen, prince of Wales, and the duke of Somerſet, were taken priſoners; the prince was ſtabbed in cold blood, in the preſence of the dukes of Clarence and Glouceſter, the king's brothers; the duke of Somerſet was beheaded, and queen Margaret was ſent priſoner to the Tower, where ſhe remained till the year 1475, when ſhe was ranſomed by Lewis the Eleventh of France.

Edward, now thinking he ſhould not be in perfect ſecurity while Henry the Sixth lived, reſolved to have him aſſaſſinated; and Richard, duke of Glouceſter, Edward's brother, a man

cruelly diſpoſed, having undertaken to diſpatch him with his own hand, ſtabbed him in the Tower, whence his body was removed to the abbey of Chertſey, in Surry, and afterwards to Windſor.

The earl of Richmond, being the only prince now left of the houſe of Lancaſter, who could lay any claim to the crown, king Edward was very deſirous to get him into his hands; but having embarked for France, ſoon after the battle of Tewkeſbury, with his uncle, Jaſper Tudor, earl of Pembroke, he was driven aſhore on the coaſt of Britany, where he was arreſted, by order of the duke. Edward, upon intelligence of this accident, demanded him of the duke of Britany: but the duke, conſidering that the king's deſign was to ſacrifice him to his own ſecurity, abſolutely refuſed to deliver him up to Edward's ambaſſadors.

Edward, being now eſtabliſhed on the throne, concluded treaties and alliances with ſeveral foreign princes and ſtates, as the kings of Scotland, Denmark, Caſtile, and Portugal; and Lewis the Eleventh of France, being at war with the duke of Burgundy, offered Edward a truce, leſt he ſhould aſſiſt the duke, which Edward accepted of: but ſoon after that treaty, the duke of Burgundy entered into a new treaty with Edward, in order to carry on the war jointly againſt France. Agreeable to the terms of this new treaty, Edward paſſed over with an army into France, in 1475; but not being

joined by the duke of Burgundy, according to agreement, the king of England thought proper to agree to terms of peace with Lewis, which were concluded between the two monarchs, by plenipotentiaries, at Amiens, and ſworn to at an interview between them on the bridge of Pequigny; after which, Edward returned to England.

The king, not ſatisfied with the ſeverities already exerciſed againſt the adherents of the houſe of Lancaſter, proceeded with executing, fining, confining, and baniſhing great numbers of them; and finiſhed this bloody ſcene, by the murder of his own brother, the duke of Clarence, in 1478, with whom he was never heartily reconciled, for joining with the earl of Warwick to dethrone him, though he was afterwards the chief means of re-inſtating him in that throne; and it is ſaid, that he was drowned in a butt of Malmſey wine. At length, Edward being ſeized with a violent fever, ſuppoſed to be the effect of a ſurfeit, died on the 9th of April, 1483, in the forty-ſecond year of his age, and the twenty-third of his reign, leaving two ſons, Edward, prince of Wales, who ſucceeded him, and Richard, duke of York.

Immediately upon the death of Edward the Fourth, his eldeſt ſon was proclaimed king of England, by the name of Edward the Fifth, though that young prince, who was but juſt turned of twelve years of age, never received the

the crown, or exerciſed any function of royalty ſo that the ſhort interval of two months and twelve days, between the death of his father and the uſurpation of his uncle, was properly an inter-regnum; during which, the duke of Glouceſter took his meaſures for wreſting the crown from his nephew.

The queen, by her influence over the late king, having got all her relations and favourites promoted to titles and honours, occaſioned an invidious diſtinction between the old and the new nobility; and, upon Edward's death, a contention aroſe between the two parties, which ſhould be maſters of the young king's perſon: the queen, in order to ſecure her own power, was for having the king in her hands, and thoſe of her relations; whilſt the antient nobility were for having him in their cuſtody, that they might remove the queen and her relations from the government. The young king was then at Ludlow-caſtle, in Shropſhire, with Anthony Woodville, earl of Rivers, the queen's brother, whom the late king had appointed his governor. The queen, jealous of the deſigns of her enemies, directed her brother to raiſe a body of troops, for conducting the young king ſafe to London, in order to be crowned: upon this, the duke of Buckingham and lord Haſtings immediately ſent to the duke of Glouceſter, who was then at York, to acquaint him with the queen's proceedings, and earneſtly intreated him to take meaſures, for getting the young king into his own hands, as the government of

the kingdom juſtly belonged to him during his nephew's minority.

Richard, in return, deſired the two lords, with their friends, to meet him at Northampton, in order to confer upon what was proper to be done. Here they came to a reſolution of taking the king out of the cuſtody of his mother and her relations: and it was agreed, that they ſhould try to perſuade the queen to order the earl of Rivers, her brother, to diſband his forces; and the queen being prevailed upon to write to her brother for that purpoſe, he ſet out with the king for London, attended only by his domeſtics.

When they arrived at Northampton, the dukes of Glouceſter and Buckingham, who had brought a body of armed men into the town, went out to meet the king, and paid him the reſpect due to his dignity. They alſo greatly careſſed the earl Rivers; but, immediately after, ordered him to be arreſted, together with lord Grey, the queen's ſon by her former huſband, and ſeveral others, and ſent them priſoners to Pontefract, under the cuſtody of Sir Richard Ratcliff, the governor, who ſoon afterwards, by order of the duke of Glouceſter, ſaw them beheaded. Having now got the king into their hands, they conducted him to London, which he entered the 4th of May, amidſt the loud acclamations of the people, attended by a great many of the nobility, and the duke of Glouceſter riding before him bare-headed: then

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the duke ſummoned a council to ſettle the government, during the king's minority, which conſiſted chiefly of his own friends, who immediately voted him protector of the king and kingdom.

The queen, upon intelligence of theſe tranſactions, took refuge in Weſtminſter-abbey, with her other ſon, the duke of York, who was now about nine years of age: but as the duke of Glouceſter could not accompliſh his grand purpoſe, without getting the king's brother into his hands, he ſent the cardinal archbiſhop of Canterbury to prevail with the queen to deliver him up, and, in caſe ſhe refuſed, to ſignify to her that ſhe ſhould be compelled. The queen, apprehenſive of the protector's deſigns, parted with her ſon in the greateſt diſtreſs; and the protector having embraced him, with all the appearance of affection, conducted him to the king, who was lodged in the biſhop's houſe; and from thence conducted them both to the Tower, from whence the kings of England uſed formerly to proceed to their coronation.

The duke of Glouceſter, now thinking his grand project ready for execution, communicated his deſigns to the duke of Buckingham, and ſome other friends, who held frequent conſultations upon the ſubject with the protector: but the lords Stanley and Haſtings, who were known to have a great affection for the late king's children, and who thought that Richard

did not deſign to proceed any further, were not admitted into the ſecret.

It was, however, reſolved to win over lord Haſtings, or diſpatch him out of the way; for which purpoſe perſons were employed to ſound him: but Haſtings expreſſing himſelf with the utmoſt warmth in favour of Edward the Fourth's children, his death was reſolved on. The protector had all this time made a ſhew of preparing for the king's coronation, which was fixed to the 22d of June; but, under various pretences, was put off to the ſecond of November. In the mean time perſons were employed to give out among the people, that Edward the Fourth, and his children, were illegitimate, that Edward himſelf was the offspring of the ducheſs of York's unlawful amours, and that his children ſhould be deemed baſtards, on account of his having been engaged in a marriage contract with another lady, before he married Elizabeth Woodville.

The protector, having aſſembled a council in the Tower, on the 13th of June, aſked the lords preſent, 'What puniſhment do thoſe de-'ſerve, who have conſpired againſt my life?' To which lord Haſtings made anſwer, that they ought to be puniſhed as traitors. 'It is 'no other,' cried Richard, 'than that ſorcereſs, 'my ſiſter-in-law, and her accomplices.' Then ſtripping his left arm, which was withered, and which every body knew had been always in that condition, and ſhewing it to the council, 'Behold,'

'Behold,' ſaid he, 'what that ſorcereſs and 'Shore's wife have done by their witchcrafts; 'and the reſt of my body would have ſhared 'the ſame fate, if God's mercy had not pre-'vented them.' Haſtings, who kept Jane Shore after Edward the Fourth's death, whoſe concubine ſhe was, could not help expreſſing his doubts about the truth of the information, by ſaying, if they were guilty, they deſerved to be puniſhed. 'How!' cried the protector, with great emotion, 'doſt thou anſwer me 'with an *if*, as if I had forged the accuſation? 'I tell thee, they have plotted againſt my life, 'and thou thyſelf art one of their accomplices.' So ſaying, he ſtruck the table twice, and immediately the hall was filled with armed men, when the protector arreſted Haſtings for high-treaſon. In the confuſion, one of the ſoldiers ſtruck at the lord Stanley with a battle-ax, but he eſcaped, by getting under the table: however, he was arreſted, together with the archbiſhop of York, and biſhop of Ely, as perſons all attached to the young king; but the protector was ſo impatient to have lord Haſtings executed, that he ſwore he would not dine till he had ſeen it done; accordingly he was beheaded on a log of wood, before the Tower chapel, there not having been time to erect a ſcaffold.

Jane Shore, being brought before the council as an accomplice with lord Haſtings, pleaded her cauſe ſo well, that they did not think fit to condemn her: however, ſhe was proſecuted

cuted in the biſhop's court, for incontinence, in leaving her huſband to cohabit with other men, and was condemned to do open penance in St. Paul's church, in a white ſheet, with a wax taper in her hand, which ſhe accordingly did.

The king's friends being all dead, or in priſon, or effectually terrified by the late proceedings, the protector and his friends judged this to be the criſis for putting their deſign in execution; and as the principal point was to gain the city of London, the duke of Buckingham harangued the mayor, aldermen, common-councilmen, and principal citizens, who were ordered to meet at Guildhall for that purpoſe. He enlarged on the objections againſt Edward's children, and the noble qualities of the duke of Glouceſter, whom he recommended for their king; and, in the end, deſired them to ſpeak their minds. The people ſtood amazed, and there was a profound ſilence, when ſome of the duke's ſervants, preſſing into the hall, cried out, *Long live king Richard!* and thoſe being ſeconded by ſome citizens who were bribed, and the mob without doors, the cry became more general; and the duke of Buckingham, affecting to take it for the univerſal voice of the people, went next day, with the mayor, aldermen, and others of the cabal, to make the protector an offer of the crown. He firſt appeared greatly ſurpriſed, and expreſſed much reluctance to the offer; but being at laſt, as it were, prevailed upon, he accepted the crown on the 19th of June,

June, as it was given out, at the desire of the people of England, was proclaimed king the next day, by the name of Richard the Third, and solemnly crowned, together with his queen, on the 6th of the following month, 1483.

As Richard could not think he enjoyed the crown in security, so long as his two nephews, the young king, and his brother, the duke of York, were living, he resolved to dispatch them; and, in order to avoid the suspicion of being concerned in this tragedy, to make a progress through several counties. Being come to Glouceſter, he sent express orders to Sir Robert Brackenbury, who had the government of the Tower, in which his nephews, the royal children, were still lodged, to put them to death: but Brackenbury desiring to be excused, Richard sent him a written order by Sir James Tyrrel, requiring him to deliver up to Tyrrel the keys and government of the Tower, only for one night. Brackenbury obeyed; and Tyrrel taking two ruffians with him, Miles Foreſt and John Dighton, whom he had hired upon this occasion, in the dead of the night entered the chamber of the princes, and, rushing upon them, stifled them both in their bed, and buried them under a little stair-case. This Tyrrel, who was executed in the following reign, is said to have confessed: and in 1674, some bones were found in the place mentioned, which were supposed to be those of the princes, and which were put up in a marble urn, by order

der of king Charles the Second, and removed to Weſtminſter-abbey.

From Glouceſter, king Richard ſet out for the north; and being arrived at York, was crowned there a ſecond time, about the beginning of September. At this time he created Edward, his ſon, prince of Wales, who was then ten years of age, and died ſoon after.

Richard, having thus murdered his nephews, thought himſelf very ſecure upon the throne: but while he took meaſures for renewing foreign alliances, and endeavoured to make friends of ſuch as he moſt ſuſpected, a conſpiracy was forming againſt him. The duke of Buckingham, who was the principal inſtrument in placing him upon the throne, thinking himſelf neglected, or, at leaſt, not rewarded in proportion to the ſervices he had done him, retired from court much diſguſted; and ſoon began to concert meaſures with Morton, biſhop of Ely, for dethroning the uſurper. After ſeveral conferences, they came to a reſolution to ſet up Henry, earl of Richmond, who was ſtill in Britany; and being the only remaing branch of the houſe of Lancaſter, they reckoned they ſhould have all the friends of that houſe on their ſide. In order to engage the friends of the houſe of York, it was thought neceſſary, that Henry ſhould promiſe to marry the princeſs Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward the Fourth. The counteſs of Richmond, the mother of Henry, who was married to lord Stanley,

ley, coming into the confederacy, found means to communicate their ſcheme to the queen-dowager, who readily agreed that Henry ſhould marry her daughter.

Matters being thus concerted, the counteſs ſent truſty perſons to Britany, to inform the earl, her ſon, of what was doing in his favour, and to invite him to come over. However, the conſpirators had not taken ſuch precautions to conceal their plot, but Richard had ſome intimation of it, and, beginning to ſuſpect the duke of Buckingham, ordered him to court: the duke peremptorily refuſed to come, declared againſt the king, and took up arms; but being ſoon afterwards deſerted by his troops, he was ſeized, and immediately beheaded.

About the ſame time, the earl of Richmond, ſuppoſing his affairs were in a proſperous train, appeared off the Engliſh coaſt; but receiving intimation how matters ſtood, returned to Britany, to wait a more favourable opportunity. In the mean time, Richard proceeded with great ſeverity againſt the conſpirators, by putting many of them to death; and ſeveral lords, to eſcape his cruelty, fled to Britany to the earl of Richmond, among whom was Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, ſon to the queen-dowager.

On the 23d of January, 1484, Richard called a parliament, which confirmed his election, recognized his right to the crown, declared the iſſue of Edward the Fourth illegitimate, and paſſed

paſſed an act of attainder againſt the earl of Richmond, and all his adherents. In the mean time, the earl finding that he was in danger of being betrayed into the hands of Richard, by Landois, firſt miniſter to the duke of Britany, retired from that court, to the court of Charles the Eighth of France, where he was civilly received, and promiſed ſome aſſiſtance; not ſo much out of any regard to him, as with a view to raiſe new troubles in England.

The earl, being at length furniſhed with 2000 men from the court of France, ſet ſail from Harfleur on the 31ſt of July, and, on the 6th of Auguſt, landed at Milford-haven, where he was joined by Sir Rice ap Thomas, with a conſiderable body of Welch troops; and as the earl was of Welch extraction, that country in general favoured his attempt. In a few days afterwards, he arrived at Shrewſbury, where he was joyfully received, and reinforced by 2000 men, under the command of Sir George Talbot. The lord Stanley, and his brother Sir William, having raiſed forces by a commiſſion from the king, had privately given the earl aſſurances that they would join him at a proper opportunity.

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